PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

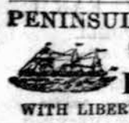
No. 52,496—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1813.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7,851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6,827	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6,827	E. Crewe	19th "
PENINSULAR.	5,287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O, S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st March 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S. S. TIROL	.....	2,771	on or about. 16th March.
* S. S. AMPHITRITE	.....	3,820	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,913	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th February, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 337-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, above Asquith & Lord.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,320	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU"
Captain T. MURAI, 3,922 tons,
WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd March.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

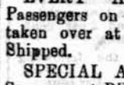
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

The S.S. VADALA 3,334 Tons, will sail for Singapore and Australia on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Maadwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, LIQUORS SUPPLIED. Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	3rd Mar. 1902.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1902.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 15 for year including Postage.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CARTRIDGES FOR NITRO POWDERS.

ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES
LOADED WITH SCHULTZE POWDER OR AMBERITE.
KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX CENTRAL FIRE CASES.
THE PEGAMOID WATERPROOF CASE.
Absolutely unaffected by wet or damp.
ALSO ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES
LOADED WITH BLACK POWDER.
Cartridges Loaded on the Field system or otherwise as Customers may desire without Extra Charge.
ALL MATERIALS USED ARE THE BEST PROCURABLE,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET;
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.
THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.
We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.
Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
OF A
RAILWAY REGULATOR, Rs. 6-8.
16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful wat ch:—
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)
PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.
Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.
The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	38 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DRESS NECKLACES.
PRETTY DESIGNS IN—
NEW ART PEARL NECKLACES.
NEW ART AMETHYST NECKLACES.
NEW ART TOPAZ NECKLACES.
NEW ART TURQUOISE NECKLACES.
NEW ART RUBY NECKLACES.
NEW ART DIAMOND NECKLACES.
NEW ART NECKLACES in Combinations of Gems.
NECKLACES IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS
With Diamond Mounted Bars.
MUFF CHAINS.
A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Roundels of different coloured Stones.
EARRINGS.
To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as
SMALL DIAMOND BOUTONS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL PLAIN GOLD BOUTONS OR EARSTUDS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL STAR SET TREFOILS OF PEARLS SWING OR SCREW SET
SMALL PLAIN GOLD RINGS OR ENAMELLED.
Special Designs of any form of Ornament made to order.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
THEY BEAT THE "BEST."
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Saussages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Veatresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OVAL, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, and 8TH.
DAILY from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m., and 8-15 to 11 p.m.

IN AID OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GRAND FANCY FETE

ON A SCALE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN INDIA.

PERFORMANCES DAILY BY
HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS,

THE SHANNON RIVER,
AND
A HOST OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

DINNERS can be arranged in the GRAND DINING HALL by application to W. A. HAIG BROWN, Esq., care of Messrs. King, King and Co.

Donations may be sent to G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq., care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., and contributions of Articles for the Bazaar Stalls should be sent without delay to one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

UP-COUNTRY VISITORS.—Please see advertisements for Railway Concessions and Special Trains.

DAILY ENTRANCE Re. 1, each Afternoon and Evening.

Season Tickets Rs. 5 each can be obtained from S. MORRISON, Esq., care of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and
THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES,
Messrs THACKER & Co,
" KEMP & Co.
" ROSE & Co.
" MARCKS & Co,
" TREACHER & Co.,
" MORENAS & Co.
" SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.
THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.
Mr. C. CORNAGLIA.

MARSHALL F. REID,
T. W. BIRKETT,
W. E. CRUM.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TELEPHONE No. 275.

Fancy Fete Offices, Wallace Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th February, 1902.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 9-15 P.M.

The following performances will take place:—

MRS. HILLARY REGRETS AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 9-15 P.M.
IN HONOR BOUND AND A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.	THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, AT 9-15 P.M.
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

A certain Number of Seats Reserved at Rs. 3 each to be obtained at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., where also Plan of Seats can be seen.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
IN THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 28TH AND
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH,
"RUNAWAY GIRL"
MONDAY 3RD, & TUESDAY 4TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
WEDNESDAY, 5TH & THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
THE GAY PARISIENNE

In which the following Specially Selected Company will appear:—

Mr. J. A. WARDEN	Miss MARIE SHIELDS
Mr. W. H. KNOWLES.	Miss GAYNOR EDWARDS.
Mr. CHAS. BROWN.	Miss HELEN SEDGER.
Mr. CHAS. DAVIS.	Miss GWENDOLYN PARRY.
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS.	Miss EDITH COLAS.
Mr. FRITZ RUMM.	Miss ALICE PAGET.
Mr. PAUL SCARSBROOK.	Miss EDITH CHAUNT.
Mr. ANDREWS.	Miss WINIFRED WOOD.
Mr. HARRY BRESSEY.	Miss LILLIE DEVERNE.
Mr. EDWARD LAURI.	Miss HILDA CORAL.
	Miss ELISE COKER.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Rs. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.

A LATE TRAIN timed to leave COLABA at 9-40 Railway time, for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that CERTIFICATES for FIVE SHARES of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., LD., standing in my name and numbered 1217-18, 1079-80, and 193 are LOST or MISLAID and all persons are HEREBY WARNED NOT TO DEAL with the said Shares in any way whatsoever. An application has been made to the Company for the issue of Duplicate Certificates.

DHANJISHAW HIRJIBHAI PATEL,
Tardeo Castle, Bombay, 28th Fe., 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1902, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KATCHRA daily from the compound of the Bandora slaughter Houses, during a period of eleven months from the 1st April, 1902.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refused to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500, making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the Contract period. The deposit amount will however be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful Tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD.
Act. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE MARVELS OF CHRYSTENDOM.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.
THE BICYCLE DRAWING:

On Saturday last having been successful to both Patrons and the Management, a Handsome Bicycle will be given away
On SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
COUPONS WILL BE GIVEN NIGHTLY.
Drawing of the Bicycle to take place at the Circus.
Every person purchasing a Ticket of Admission Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, will be given a Coupon-number during the week.

NOTICE.—The drawing takes place at the Circus in presence of the audience and the winning number must be there, or the drawing goes on, until among the audience present.

R. LOVE, Manager.

A GREAT NOVELTY BILL.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
A GOLD AND SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONG THE CHILDREN,
Children half price to all parts of the Circus.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8,
Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHALAXMI, WARDEN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1902, on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dulabhdass Balmukandass and his surety Vithaldass Ramdass, under the power of sale vested in the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd September, 1897.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west of Mahalaxmi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4061 square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Municipality under No. 6, and Ward No. 355-2357, and bounded on the east by Warden Road, on the west by the property of Laxman Shethe, on the north by the property of the late Ganpat Karsan, and on the south by the property of Visram Mavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS, situate at New Seewri Road, known as the Mills and premises of the "Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited," (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Govordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Narronjee Dwarkadas, and Fazulbhoy Visram Trustees for Debenture holders by virtue of an indenture, dated the 19th August, 1896, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1902, sell by Public Auction on the premises at (4) four of the Clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the conditions of sale called "the Company." All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. 14233, 14359, 14381, 14355, 14662, and 14235, or some of them situate at Sewree in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a private passage now a road formerly belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and passing through his property known as Bhoy Russell's Oart, but now taken up by the Bombay Municipality and which road is now called New Sewree Road, on the west by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being a portion of the property purchased by him from Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, on the north by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Saroff purchased by him partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, partly from Vithaldas Ramdas and partly from Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxumanjee, and on the south by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff purchased by him partly from the said Venayekrao Ramchandra Luxumanjee and partly from the said Vithaldas Ramdas and partly from the said Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia and others, and which said piece of land is delineated in the plan annexed to the Indenture of lease of the 7th April, 1882, in the subjoined conditions mentioned and made between the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff of the one part and the said Company of the other part whereby the said land and premises were together with the rights, liberties and appurtenances therein mentioned demised unto the Company their successors and assigns for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of November, 1887, renewable in perpetuity as therein mentioned at the monthly rent of Rs. 500 and subject to the covenants by the Lessee and the conditions therein contained.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, store houses, building and erections, standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill weight work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools fixtures, implements utensils, plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The machinery and plant will be sold in the state and condition in which they may be on the day of sale.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and conditions of sale as well as the list of the machinery may be had from the undersigned or Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th February, 1902. Auctioneers.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY
BANK STREET, FORT,

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of Carved Oak Work Blackwood Furniture, Rich Plateglware, Persian Carpets, &c., at Medows Street, Fort, behind Paper Currency Bank.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th Inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. A. READYMONEY and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address the very valuable carved open work blackwood household furniture, consisting of drawing room sets, chiffoniers, cloth press, rich plateglware, hanging table lamps, mid China jars and vases, parian figures, &c., the property of Dr. UNDERWOOD, changing residence.

Property on view.

Sale of very valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Schneider, grand art pictures, best electro-plated ware, suitable for giving presents, baby perambulator, &c. at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1902, at 1 p.m. at the above address, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as dining room sets, hand rich tapestry cabinets, almirahs, Brussels carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, very best electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton and others, suitable for giving presents, hanging and table lamps, grand art pictures, one cottage piano by J. A. Schneider one strong built Victoria, and one horse complete, baby perambulator, rocking horse, Japanese vases, &c., the property of Mr. FURDUNJEE S. TALYARKHAN, Barrister at Law, proceeded to England.

The property on other gentleman—

A rich set of dining room chairs by Waring and Gillow, nearly new.

A very handsome white Arab horse, a perfect picture in excellent condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbeiles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4 As, 7 As, 12 As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan's Valuable Household Furniture, Rich Plateglware, Piano, Art Pictures, Victoria, Rubbertyre English Cabriolet, Arab Horse, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE—INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, FITTINGS, etc. For particulars, apply CHAPLAIN'S WARDEN, St. Mary's Church, Parel. May be inspected at the Church.

WANTED ENGRAVERS. Apply, with testimonials and specimens of work, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MANANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3ft. wide, Rs. 22-4.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Rogers & Co.), Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

GLORIA CYCLES—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Sheaths, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI GASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original C's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line. Minimum charge Four Annas.

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or as Interpreter. Is also a good horseman, and is willing to act in any capacity. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. 6 E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Noblemans family. Apply to "HONOUR," Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BART. MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. There is no limit to individual amounts. The sums already subscribed range from Rupee one upwards. Payments may be made either into the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES,
FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
F. W. SHAW,
HURKISANDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DARASHA B. CHICHGUR.
Honorary Secretaries.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1901-1902 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY will be CLOSED from 26th Feb. to 12th March, 1902, both days inclusive.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES'

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Manager.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO
THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

WANTED AT ONCE

AN experienced native MISTRY or FOREMAN for erection of a 200 ft. Iron Girder Bridge and another 100 ft. span afterwards. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Only energetic men, who have erected Bridges before, need apply, stating age and submitting copies of certificates. No joining expenses, and appointment subject to one month's notice or on termination of the work.

Apply to
DIVISIONAL ENGINEER,
Jhelum Valley Road Division,
P. W. Dept.,
Kashmir.

WANTED PORTUGUESE SERVANTS.

One Head Servant at	Rs.	35.
One Second " "	"	25
Eight Waiters and But

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bran in bags, chillies in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bran in boxes, waste bags, 154 full pressed cotton bales, cotton in doorsi, waste paper in doorsi, loose grain in boxes, loose boxes in heaps and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

134 bales full-pressed cotton slightly burnt and damaged by water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellington Lines, Tana's new building, opposite Band stand, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood piano the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood piano of latest design made to order by Roberts and Otters, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, rich pictures, Persian carpets, one hand some sweet toned semi-grand piano, by S. Rose & Co. some sweet toned semi-grand piano, by S. Rose & Co. old China and Japanese vases and table ornaments, brass time-piece and clocks, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, one lady's "Rumper" cycle, one handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria (nearly new), 1 Lady's side saddle with bridle complete, &c., &c., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
4 " vis-a-vis " "
1 strong-built landau in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness " and saddle.
1 grey pony " "
9 waler and C B horses broken to riding and driving.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 30, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, rich pictures and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese vases, and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by S. Rose & Co. musical boxes, and clocks, one English ice box, two lady's bicycles, etc., etc., the property of G. F. SUTCLIFFE Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTA WARE, PLATEDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, a large lot of Majolica and Terra-cotta centre pieces, epergnes flower pots and flower vases, figures, busts, plated ware in great variety, tea and breakfast sets, soda and pan tumblers, telescopic lamps, screens, and other fancy goods.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VESAR, IN THE ISLAND OF SALSETTE, ZILLA THANA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Ardesir Cursetjee Powwalla, the following properti s admeasuring 111 acres and 1 guntha in one lot under the power of sale reserved in the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of February, 1898, the properties yield very valuable produce of grass, teak rafters and fire-wood.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of warkashi land containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 32 gunthas, and registered in the name of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 21 and which said piece of land is situate at Mawja Charabadoori Vehar Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana and is bounded on or towards the east and west by the land belonging to Purshotam Gunoba, on or towards the north by the Vehar Tank and on or towards the south partly by the land belonging to the said Purshotum Gunoba, and partly by the land belonging to others.

And Secondly.—All those five pieces of warkashi land situate at Mawja Goondgaum Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, containing respectively by admeasurement 12 acres, 15 acres and 34 gunthas, 21 acres and 37 gunthas, 25 acres and 21 acres and 15 gunthas, respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, in the name of Curson Newjee, under Survey Nos 194, 1 9, 117, 118 and 119 respectively, and all which said 5 pieces of land are bounded on the east by the land belonging to Khoja Goolam Hoosein Vujir, partly by the land belonging to Jeewan Visha Pandya and partly by the Government ground No. 1159 on the west by the Government ground No. 21, on or towards the north by the land belonging to Laloo Foowajee Marwady and on or towards the south by the limit of the village of Vehar and all which said pieces of land firstly and secondly above described were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee at his office situated at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Monghi-ai, wife of Gokalji Hirji viz :—

Gold hirakanthi, pochi, mohanmala, kadas, ear ornaments ring, ivory bangles, silver kalas, sanklas, waist chains, toe rings, buttons, vatka, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as dining table, chairs, writing, pier, dressing tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, cots, sofas, mirror door almiras, wardrobe, and mestsafe.

1 horizontal gymnastic bar with 1 inch steel core through bar, standards Japanned.

1 D. B. rifle, 14 bore sin fire by J D Dougall.

1 D. B. shot gun, 12 bore central fire, by Kegby and Co. with about 200 cartridges.

1 Quackenbush rifle, with about 10 cartridges.

The property of the late Mrs. REAN :—1 Mahogany square piano by Schreidmayer and Soehne Stuttgart.

The property of a medical man consisting of stoppered bottles with medicine, medicine pots large size counter tables, chairs, benches, cupboard, surgical instruments, etc.

By order of the superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press :—

1 treadle pacing machine, 1 straw board cutting machine, 1 ruling machine, 1 perforating machine, 1 copper-plate press, 1 gally press, 1 steam boiler safety valve, 1 treadle machine, 1 fly wheel, 1 platform scale, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 gent's English saddle with bridle.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light office-shigram.
4 strong-built brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished backwood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made drawing room suite, cabinets and pier glasses, rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents, rich crockery and glassware, rich electroplated ware, by Elkington and others, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, large size engravings, mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, 12-foot, with balls, cues, six light gas lamp, etc., 4, 5, 6 light gas chandeliers, 2 and 3 light gas brackets, English ice box, Chubb's safe on stand, large size carpets, rich table ornaments, large number of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, gent's tricycle, combined grass-cutting and grass-cutting Machine, lawn mover etc., the property of W. LLEWELLYN, Esq., Manager, French Bank, proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVRE STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED BARBHAI MOLLA.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Thacker Ramjee Khjee, and on account and at the risk of Beoherdas Morlidhur, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevee Street, otherwise called Barbhai Molla, on or near the Old Chuman Kile, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 418, New No. —, old Survey No. 1712, and new Survey No. 3014, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 76 and now under Street Nos. 475, 477, and Ward R No. 4 61, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevee Street or Barbhai Molla, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the house of Rahimtoola Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 5 Tent, Woolcombe Road, Wellington Lines, next to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Rose and Co., single-pole tent with verandah, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, English tin box etc. the property of R. OLIVER, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
D. TODARMAR,
...ted, Rs 1. Postage, half-anna.
...the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 5-8 = + 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£103 1-2 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ...£94 5-8 = unchanged
Bar Silver in London.....25 5-16 = "
Exchange on London at Paris. .25·16 = unchanged
Do New York.....4·87 3-4 = "
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs 80,60,000

3s. 28·80 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11·80 do. Bombay.
Rs. 7·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 47·70 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 5 per cent. Average rates 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 27·80 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1·40 do. Bombay.
Rs. 3·30 do. Madras.

32·30 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 5 per cent. Average rates 16·09.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 1,02,60,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, " 80,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills in Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Transfers Bills in Bombay, Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers Bills in Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000. Spot 4 21-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Apl.-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4·37	4·35	4·36	4·37	4·30
+3	+3	+3	+3	+3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... } Mutilated
Exports to Great Britain ..... } Mutilated
Do. to Continent ..... } Mutilated
Mid-Uplands..... 8 3-4
Futures, month of May ..... 8·49 + 5
Do. do. Aug. ..... 8·30 + 5

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 46. April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-4. April-May Sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown 39 3-4. April-May Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed 54. May-June. Sellers Tone dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th February 1902 :—

Cotton	1,523	Bales.
Wheat	4,527	Cwts.
Linseed	12,124	"
Rapeseed	3,162	"
Gingellyseed	9,224	"
Poppyseed	161	"
Groundnuts	1,535	"
Castorseed	12,155	"
Rice	1,23,435	"
Myrabolians	5,68	"
Cottonseed	12,602	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A ...	1s 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do do ...	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do do ...	171
Marks 3 do do do ...	130
Hongkong 30 Days do	183
Shanghai 30 " do	134
Japan 30 " do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone unsettled.

Cash.....	96-4
1st Settlement	96-5
2nd do.	96-11

Money Market. Tone. Firm.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do...	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th de...	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do...	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready		9 6
Forward, April-May...		9 6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...		6 10
Do. Forward		
	April-May...	6 10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...		Nominal.
Do. Forward		
	April-May...	7 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...		Nominal.
Do. Forward		
	April-May...	7 12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready		Nominal.
Forward, April-May...		8 12 to 8 13

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready		29 12 to 30
Forward, April-May		31 0

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready		41

Gingellyseed—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready... 46 to 46-8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	156	150 ...		February
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	167	161 ...		do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)...	167	161 ...		do
Belati (M.-G.)	183	177 ...		do
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	172 ...		do
Dhamangaon Poolgam	184	178 ...		do
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	184	174 ...		do
Akola (M. G.) } Khamgaum do. } Karanja do. }				
Oomra good staple ...	193	187 ...		do
Broach do. ...	205	... ...		do
Do. do. ...	206	...	203	15 25 March
Bhownagger (H. G.) ...	...	...	181	15 25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	194	do
Westerns ...	...	...	184	do

COTTON.—Tone quiet.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool, 6th February :—We beg to confirm our reports of 30 ultimo, since when fluctuations have been small, and business extremely restricted. Prices are, on balance only, about 2 points higher. In New York, where a record is kept of the daily turnover in futures, the business done on Saturday last was less than 25,000 bales, and in our market, which is of course, the much larger of the two and where no such record is kept, business has also been of small dimensions. No doubt the great uncertainty about the ultimate yield of the crop is one of the principal causes of the great disinclination to operate. We receive letters to that effect from all over Europe. Both bulls and bears are perplexed, and most people seem to be on the fence. Receipts have fallen off in quite a marked way these last few days, and many bears have been rendered very nervous by the bulls saying that the perpendicular drop may be expected almost immediately. On the other hand, the weather in the South has been very cold, and negroes will not work in cold weather. The small receipts are partly due to natural and partly to climatic causes. Manchester is very quiet, and the demand for India, China and other foreign outlets extremely small. Peace rumours continue to circulate, but so far without foundation. If peace should be declared we think this would only temporarily exercise a stimulating effect on the market. In the long run Lancashire would acutely feel the falling of in demand for Kaki cloth. Continental trade seems to be still suffering, judging from letters from our correspondents all over Europe. Whether the losses of the past, the dearth of capital, or the extreme cautiousness on the part of the banks in granting credit, having anything to do with this, we cannot say, but we hope confidence all round will soon return. Spinners seem to have some cotton according to our advices. They bought pretty freely during the rise in December last and we think they can now look on for a while and continue their hand to mouth policy, until we have greater certainty as to the size of the crop. As for our opinion regarding the future course of the articles we have not really changed our minds. If we were asked to say frankly what we think, we should say that all depends on the receipts, so far we see no reason to change our idea of 10 1-4 millions and lower prices, but if receipts during the next few weeks should prove us to be wrong in our estimates it will be time enough to change. Experience has taught us that, when the market has been standing still for a long time, the first change is always one towards lower prices, and thus, we devoutly hope will be the case now, because we feel confident that many people will be induced to enter the market then who are at present afraid to do so. Double options, J.-J. 24 points, and A.-S. 23 points.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR—February 22, at Kalimpong, Constance, the wife of Rev T E Taylor, Church of Scotland Mission.

WARD—February 19, at Pallavaram, John Ward, Pensioned Serjeant, R F A, aged 53 years.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
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CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-14m., 2·5a. Low water, 8-21m., 8·2a.

Novelty Theatre : The London Gaiety Company, 9 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st, Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band stand this evening.

DEPARTURE.—H. H. the Rani of Baroda, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, left next day for Mahableshwar, with a retinue of fifty followers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles via Aden will be closed at the General Post Office the same time as the English mail to-morrow the 1st March 1902.—Mails for Singapore, Guina and Japan per s. s. Hiroshima, Mari will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday the 3rd March 1902.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent says :—Mr. Purbooshanker, Private Secretary to His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhownagar, has been appointed Diwan of the Bhownagar State.—An altercation took place, to-day, amongst the "Coli" caste. From words they came to blows and a free fight ensued, in which one man received serious injuries, while the other had his fingers cut off. The Police have made several arrests.

JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Baboo Ananta, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen, was sentenced by Mr. P. H. Dastur to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for four years, for stealing brass pots of the value of Rs. 6 belonging to different persons. Two Marwaries named Vardha Maneck and Hansa Dhana, who had received the stolen property from the boy, were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. It appears that the boy had stolen the pots from a room in a mill, when they had been left by the mill hands after having had their meals and disposed of them to the Marwaries.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Maruti Sadoo, a Hindu, having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged with criminal of breach trust, in respect of a cage valued at Rs. 4, the property of one Isaac Schewartz, a shoe maker, who resides at Falkland Road. The evidence showed that accused used to go to complainant's house every day to polish shoes. On Tuesday last, complainant entrusted the accused with a cage for disposal at a price not less than Rs. 4. The accused took the cage away and disappeared. The complainant searched for him and found him out on Tuesday last. The accused stated that he sold the cage for Rs. 2 and spent the money. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Colonel Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, has reported to the Police that at different times during the last three months, articles of jewellery such as pins, brooches, &c., were stolen from the dressing table in Mrs. Riddell's room. The property stolen is valued at Rs. 130.—Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, residing at Ridge Road has made a report to the Police that at 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th instant, he went out on business and when he returned home about 1 o'clock next morning, he discovered that gold rings and pins set with emeralds and rubies, a silver watch with a gold chain attached, a leather purse and a sovereign, in all collectively valued at Rs. 174, had been stolen from his dressing room. The whole of the property with other articles of jewellery was kept in a drawer of the toilette table in the dressing room, the doors and windows of which had been left open.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE change of programme at Harmston's Circus is greatly appreciated, as evidenced by the large attendances which nightly throng the arena. New things are continually being added to the programme and those who visited the circus during the early part of its stay in this city may attend again with the certainty of knowledge that they will see some thing entirely different. However, though the programme is being changed in this way, the entertainment is losing none of its excellence on that account. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the present programme is altogether the best that has yet been presented. And this is saying a lot when one remembers the capital performances that have been given during the past three weeks. The family matinees are especially appreciatied and efforts are always made to give the youngsters as good a treat as is afforded adult visitors at the night performances. Another matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon, and the programme to-morrow night will be full of attraction

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.
2. The Range will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 1st proximo from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are reminded that the Range will be finally closed from the 1st proximo.
All Members not yet completed are requested to avail themselves of this the last opportunity of doing so.
3. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th March 1902, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the first week in March.
Printed Instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.
4. All Members can, on application to Head-Quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.
5. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd March.
6. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 5225 Vol A B Algar, B Coy from the 24th February to 24th August 1902.
7. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company :—No 5,334 Vol T D Vegas.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

M. KANTCHEFF, Bulgarian Minister of Public Instruction was, on February 6, assassinated in his study by a Macedonian who came with some petition. The assassin was a young man, named Karandjaloff, who, after having studied at the University of Sofia, received in succession appointments as professor in several provincial towns. He was received alone by the Minister and drawing a revolver fired two shots point blank through M. Kantcheff's heart. He then shot himself in the mouth. Both the Minister and his assailant died within a few moments.

A HUSBAND CUTTING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.

MR. C. ROPER, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in January last, convicted Luxmanpuri Mahadeopuri of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court; and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The facts of the case are these. The accused and his "natra" wife, Mena, were residing in the upper storey of a house in Dadadar's enclosure. In the lower portion of this house lived accused's brother, Manbharti, with his mother. On the morning of the 24th September, Manbharti and one Kalia, a Mahomedan, who was in the enclosure drawing water, heard a shout from the upper storey. On going up, they found Mena sitting near a cot, and the accused standing by with a knife in his hand. Mena said accused had cut her nose. Blood was seen on the cot and on a quilt spread over it, also on the floor. No information was given of the crime until twelve hours later when the constable came on his round. Manbharti told him the particulars, Mena, Manbharti, and Kalia were the chief witnesses in the case. The two last-named had implicated the accused before the Foujdar, the committing magistrate, and the Sessions Court. Mena confirmed their account on the day of the offence before the Foujdar, but in both the magistrate's and judge's courts, she averred that she fell downstairs and her nose was cut by impact on the edge of a shovel, which was lying on the floor. This story, said Mr. Roper, was unsupported by any evidence except the statements of the accused. From the nature of the cut and the evidence of the Assistant Surgeon, it must be inferred beyond a doubt, Mr. Roper remarked, that the story was a false one, concocted in order to screen the offender. That he was the accused was, in Mr. Roper's opinion, fully proved. There might have been a quarrel, as described by the accused, between himself and Manbharti, but it was not of such a kind as to lead one to believe that he had concocted the whole case. Mena's conduct since the offence pointed very strongly to her husband's guilt. She stated to the Foujdar that she was reluctant to cause her husband's ruin, and it was only when she was actually confronted by a police jemadar shortly after the offence that she disclosed the circumstances. Her own first story on the night of the offence that accused cut her nose, because he suspected her of infidelity, was probably the true one. Neither Mena nor accused had suggested that the wound was inflicted by another person, nor was there a trace of evidence to that effect. Their story of the shovel accident, Mr. Roper said, was a clear concoction. The wound had caused permanent disfigurement, and therefore constituted grievous hurt. Accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

GROWING GANJA PLANTS.

MR. MANCISH ANANT, second class magistrate at Mundgad, in October last convicted Imam walad Hajuratsab of cultivating ganja plants (hemp) contrary to section 43 cl. b. of the Bombay Abkari Act. 5 of 1878 as amended by Act. 5 of 1901, and fined him eight annas, or in default rigorous imprisonment for one day. Mr. G. D. Panoe, District Magistrate of Kanara, referred the matter to the High Court, and the reference was disposed of on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon Mr. Justice Fulton.

Mr. Panoe, in making the reference, said three ganja plants were found growing in the holding of the accused. His defence was that neither did he sow the seeds of ganja plant, nor did he know that the plants were of ganja even after they had grown and until they flowered. He thus pleaded his innocence. It was admitted, Mr. Panoe said, that ganja plants were a rarity in these parts, and there was nothing in the evidence to question the "bona fides" of the defence. Under the circumstances, Mr. Panoe remarked, accused could not be said to have cultivated the few ganja plants found in his compound; and his conviction appeared to Mr. Panoe to be contrary to law. In fact he had been punished for not removing the ganja plants. According to the amended section 43, cultivating ganja was an offence; but Mr. Panoe did not think a person could be held responsible for not removing a ganja plant grown naturally in his holding. The accused had a remedy by appeal, but he had not exercised the right and could have no claim for redress. Looking to the High Court rulings Nos. 32 and 6 of 1898 and 1899 respectively, Mr. Panoe hesitated to make the reference; but as the principle involved was of great importance and of frequent occurrences he thought it better to do so for an authoritative decision on the point.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said: It may be pointed out to the magistrate that the facts, as stated in the judgment, disclose no offence. From the mere fact that three ganja plants were found growing in the accused's compound, it cannot be inferred that he cultivated them. The prosecution should not have been instituted without more evidence. The inference which might be justifiable if a large number of plants were found does not arise from the existence of three plants alone. As the sentence is trifling, and the accused has not thought proper to appeal, it is sufficient to point this out to the magistrate.

THE PITTSBURG MURDERER'S ESCAPE

SENSATIONAL SEQUEL.

THE exciting escape of the brothers Biddle, who whilst under sentence of death at Pittsburg, escaped by the aid of a warder's wife, who fled with them, has had an exciting sequel. After the escape from the gaol, in which some of the guards were badly beaten, the two prisoners and their companion succeeded in reaching the open country, where, securing a sleigh, they drove over the snow-covered ground at their highest speed in the hope of reaching safety. The detectives were quickly on their track, and a tremendous race ensued, the police with their superior cattle gradually overhauling the fugitives. Seeing that they could not hope to escape by flight, the Biddles prepared for fight, and returned the fire of the police whilst ammunition lasted. They were completely surrounded, and in the "melee" both of the escaped prisoners were shot, the wounds of one of them being undoubtedly mortal. The woman (who is described as being particularly attractive) attempted to commit suicide when her two companions were shot, but in this she was unsuccessful, though she inflicted some injury upon herself.

A VARIED EXPERIENCE ON QUAINT DIET.

THE Thirsk magistrates had before them a tramp who in a letter found on him said: "I have lived for fifty-three days entirely on boiled hay. I am forty-nine years of age, born in Scotland, third in descent on the mother's side from a veritable nigger. I have been a compositor editor for three or four weekly newspapers, lecturer for a diorama, manager of an hotel and lodging-house. I once taught a monkey to repeat the letters of the alphabet. I have also written short stories, which have been published and paid for."

THE drought during the current cold whether is said to have been severely felt in many parts of the tribal country on the North-West frontier, and here now more so than in the Khyber tract and the area southwards to Kurram. The Afridis, in particular, have been hard hit, and with scanty crops to be reaped in the early summer, they will have to import food-stuffs from the Punjab. If more recruits are wanted, the military authorities will have no difficulty in obtaining men of a good stamp just now, for the younger members of the clans will be anxious to take service. There is always some risk of trouble on the frontier when crops fail, as the tribesmen have an idle time and the pinch of short supplies and high prices in an incentive to raiding, but we hope that the Afridis and their neighbours will not act foolishly in the present instance. If the scarcity deepens to famine some months hence, Government would be doing a wise and politic thing to render some assistance to the tribesmen. The expenditure would be trifling, as the country is sparsely populated and the political effect likely to be produced by such generosity would be valuable in many ways.

ON Sunday morning February 16, says the "Baluchistan Gazette" at five minutes to three o'clock, was felt at Quetta as severe a seismic shock as any experienced during the past decade. A good deal of damage was done at and from Chaman downwards in the Bostan direction. Details are not to hand as yet, but we hear that at Kila Abdulla, a portion of the old fort tumbled in and buried two or three men —Natives—without loss of life, happily. A couple of Europeans of the Ordnance Department, who were out at the place "shikaring" had to seek safety outside the Rest-house, which threatened to collapse; and must have had a rather cold experience of it.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, charged Jadavji Permanand; Kalianji Mawji; Deokaran Megji; Merwanji Nanabhoy Sakaltwala, solicitor, and Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla with forging a will, using as genuine a forged document and perjury. Mr. York-Smith, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kalianji Mawji. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, for Deokaran Megji, and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for Saklatwala and Banatwala.

Mr. York-Smith, Solicitor, further examined Mathuradas Kalianji. The witness said that he remembered that a notice was served to him by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos on behalf of Jadavji to the effect that they would apply for probate of the will. He went with his solicitor Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwala to the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos to inspect the will. Mr. Merwanji put his initials on the top and the end of the will there and then. The witness was thoroughly well acquainted with Purshotam Ludha's handwriting and the document was neither in the handwriting of Purshotam Ladha's nor did it bear his signature. He remembered that Krishna was arrested in Bombay on the 23rd April, 1901. It was he who had Krishna arrested, as he would not give him the paper he had promised. He found him at Pydowni, took him to his place, informed Mr. Brewin and had him arrested. He saw Sanjana some months after. He was introduced to Sanjana by Mr. Bamonji Motabhoy Patel whom he knew. It was in the month of September 1901. Sanjana took him to another room and asked him what had become of his case. He said the case was being heard. Sajana said that he had learnt that the witness had paid Rs. 10,000 to his solicitors, and that the whole case turned upon a "ghates" who was arrested by Mr. Brewin. Sanjana asked him whether the witness knew what expenses they were put to for the will. Jadavji was still in his (Sanjana's hands; and if he (witness) would pay him some money he would make Jadavji disappear. The witness asked what would it amount to. Sangana said it must be at least Rs. 7,000. He (witness) refused to give it. Sanjana said that it was attested by many respectable persons and it would be very difficult for him (witness) to win the case. The witness still refused to pay. Sangana then got angry and threatened him with the consequences. Then he left Sanjana's house. Next day he told Mr. Brewin what had taken place at Sanjana's. Witness said he was well acquainted with the handwriting of Jadavji. The witness recognised the interlineations in the draft of the will of Purshotam Ludha as the handwriting of Jadavji. A letter addressed to, and a promissory note of Rs. 5,000 in favour of Mr. Munchershaw Kharshedje Benett in the handwriting of Jadavji were put in. Besides a promisory note of Rs. 3,000 in favour of Kahandas Mawji and in the handwriting of Jadavji Permanand, a similar one of Rs. 900 in favour of Deokaran Megji, and one of Rs. 500 in favour of Saklatwala were put in. He was present in the testamentary suit No. 43 of 1900 filed in the High Court, Jadavji Deokeran, Banatwala, and Saklatwala had given evidence in that suit. Mr. Moos too gave evidence in it.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved. The proceedings were then adjourned till this morning.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal,

1115—Smetham B and N—Canjee Arjoon vs Mithabai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

302-11486-01—Smetham B and N—Hajee Futeh Mahomed and others vs The Federal Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

1125—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ranchordas Murarjee Goculdas and others vs Megjee Motijee and Co and another—Daphtary and F.

1147—Mulla and M—Sakri alias Ratanvaiu widow vs Shamjee Lilladh

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi Fort, 28th February, 1902.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day :—
2nd Lieut E L Bagshawe, next for duty, Lieut G R Duxbury.
Orderly Sergt for to-day :—
Corpl T L Clarke., next for duty, Sergt C F Spencer.

2. There will be 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L gun drill to-day (Friday) morning and evening. Morning parade at 6-30 a.m., and evening at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. The Annual Inspection of the Corps, will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort, to-morrow (Saturday) as follows :—
Morning at 6-30 a.m.—Gatacre Cup Competition and Practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.
Evening at 5-15 p.m.—Dress—Full Dress with arms, putties, to be worn.
Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above Inspection is compulsory. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from Officer Commanding Corps or medical certificate forwarded. Any member not complying with the above becomes non-efficient for the year.

4. Leave o. absence for three months on medical certificate, has been granted to Gunner J Keny, from 23rd Instant

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission, the P. and O. steamer Gulcowar, will leave Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, to take any members and their guests who wish to follow the Sailing Races for H. E. the Governor's Cups.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Hony. Secy., Sailing Committee.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

THE three great needs of India, says Dr. Murdoch, in a pamphlet just issued, are agricultural, industrial and moral education. "What you would put into the life of a nation, put into its schools" he says, quoting the words of another. He holds to the belief that the Indian educational system is not sufficiently adapted to the wants of the country, and in that connection offers a number of suggestions such as he has offered before in the same succinct form. Remembering that fully eight per cent. of the people are agriculturists, and that as a class they are among the most ignorant, the importance of Dr. Murdoch's recommendations become at once apparent. That no general advance in the agricultural system can be expected, while the rural population is not so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform, has been recognised as an axiom by the Government of India. And it will be remembered that the Agricultural Conference of 1893 and 1895-96, recorded the opinion that as it would only be through and by the native community that agricultural improvements could, on any scale, be carried into the country, measures must be taken to secure their co-operation by a proper system of intelligent instruction in the schools. The present system of education, it has been shown, tends to give native youths a taste for a town rather than a country-life—the main object of educating the agriculturalist being thus defeated. Dr. Murdoch's terse pointed manner of stating his case brings out all the present imperfections of education in the agricultural districts, and he shows that for lack of that education, the soil becomes poorer and public health is endangered. It is not necessary here to go into detail, but he quotes the authority of Mr. Robertson who told Government that developing the intelligence of the ryot lies at the root of all improvement, and further urged that the introduction of a system which would remedy the evils complained of would, while largely benefiting agriculture, do perhaps more than any other conceivable measure to restrict the ravages of cholera. To teach the ryot how to improve the soil is one of the simplest lessons, but one which he will never learn of himself. That which would enrich the soil he makes into fuel, instead of growing little patches of scrub for the purpose and household refuse which he might make use of for purposes of fertilisation is thrown out on the road-side to poison the air and generate disease.

In the report of the Famine Commission, we find the assertion that at the root of the poverty of the people of India and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lie the unfortunate circumstances that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be complete, which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufacture or some such support. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, when Director of Public Instruction in Madras, consulted on the subject, said that it was no easy matter to determine what manufactures might be most usefully taught in the Presidency School of Arts. But we have solved the problem to some extent in the Bombay School and the Technical Institute has to some extent tested the desire of the people as to the arts and crafts and the direction in which their inclination run. But as Lord Curzon observed some time ago," with great labour a boy is taught carving or pottery or sculpture or some other art industry, and then when he has got his diploma he cheerfully drops his art and accepts a modest billet in the service of Government. What is wanted, his Excellency thinks, is to turn the Art Schools into practical places where a boy does not merely pick up a smattering of an art or an industry for which he has no care, but where he acquires a training for a professional career. Most of all, writes Dr. Murdoch, the moral elevation of the people of India is the surest way to promote their material well-being. Without moral principle the best intellectual training may prove only an evil. And we are reminded that the Court of Directors, from an early period, considered that the improvement of the moral character of the natives was one of the first objects to be aimed at, and directed that a professor should be appointed to lecture on jurisprudence and morals, without having any other duty to perform. It is not denied that in England direct moral teaching is necessary, but Dr. Murdoch urges that much more is needed in this country, and quotes the Education Commission report, wherein it is admitted that in Government Colleges there had been no attempt at direct moral teaching, but their entire reliance had, as a rule, been placed on such opportunities for indirect moral lessons as are afforded by the study of the ordinary text books and by the occurrences of ordinary academic life. The policy of religious neutrality has perhaps been carried too far, for there can surely be no objection to the suggestion of the Bombay School Book Committee, that Government should avail itself, in the common interests of society of the truths of natural religion.

How to provide these three great educational needs forms the subject of a special chapter in the work before us. Dr. Murdoch in the exhaustive manner in which he treats all subjects he writes of, sets forth a series of suggestions to which Government will doubtless give attention. He would have a Director-General of Education, not a minister, as has been elsewhere suggested, and enlarge the Viceroy's Council that the educational policy of Government may be developed. The Director-General's duty would be to act as adviser to the Viceroy on educational subjects, to prepare a brief annual report on the progress of education throughout India, to make an annual tour and be present at educational conferences, to organise systems of agricultural, industrial, technical and commercial education, to watch carefully what may be done for the moral well-being of the people and to represent education in the Viceroy's two councils. The Viceroy's Council he would enlarge, because it is not representative, and remodel it on the plan of the cabinet of the Prime Minister of England. On it he would have a representative of agriculture, one of manufactures, as the President of the Board of Trade. The counterpart of the President of the Committee of Council on Education he would have on the Viceroy's Council. But he does not go so far as to suggest the admission of a bishop or the high priest of any other religion to the Legislative Assembly with a view to the cultivation of the people's morals. The question of funds constitutes no difficulty to the carrying out of Dr. Murdoch's schemes. He would redistribute the revenue according to the comparative claims of each department, and if Education received its due share—which he does not consider to be the case at present—there would be no difficulty at all in providing the three great needs. But if it were found impracticable to increase the expenditure to the desired extent, he would levy an educational cess both in town and country. Those who maintain that India is already over-taxed, will rise up in arms against this suggestion. But it may not be necessary to resort to such a measure, and inquiry may prove that Government is able to contribute more largely than it does to the educational requirements of the country. Dr. Murdoch does not present a cut and dried scheme by which his three educational needs of the country can be supplied. But he presents to Government the product of much thought in a collection of suggestions, many of them valuable and capable of being turned to practical account.

MILITARY BUNGLING.

WHEN it was first announced that Boer prisoners were to be sent to Ahmednagar, the statement was not widely credited. Ten days ago, however, the statement was made on authority and our local correspondent, writing on the 20th inst., said : "The arrangements that have to be made for the Boers' reception, housing, guarding, feeding, etc., are necessarily matters which take a deal of time and trouble, and we have had distinguished military visitors coming here for the day; and the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Cameron, has been here for a week. Presumably arrangements are being pushed on, but it will be hard to get everything done by the 27th February, in a little one horse station like this." Only since the date of the correspondent's letter have any arrangements been made, and the necessary expenditure sanctioned. There is still practically no accommodation and no means of guarding the prisoners. To an every day civilian it would have seemed desirable to postpone the transfer of the prisoners until such time as a wire entangled enclosure had been prepared. Someone more resourceful than his colleagues, suggested that only good charactered men should be removed to Satara, and that they should be required to give parole that they would not attempt to escape. Our Poona correspondent tells us the idea was that the men should only be required to give their parole in writing, that they would not endeavour to escape or hold seditious meetings. In return they were to be given a certain amount of liberty, being only required to answer the names at roll call at a certain hour every evening. The wise plan would have been to take that parole before a solitary Boer had been put on the train. But it only seems to have occurred to those responsible for this at the last moment—indeed when the prisoners were half way to Satara. Many of the prisoners signed the prescribed form. Many of them would doubtless have signed a score if they had been asked. But others were more cautious. Unaware as to whether the document might not be equivalent to an oath of allegiance, and some of them having conscientious objections to take an oath of any kind, they declined to conform—with the result that it was impossible to carry them further, and when our correspondent's wire was handed in, the Boers were still waiting and a Military Board was debating as to the best means of getting out of the difficulty. One or two of the number would doubtless have liked to utilise them as moveable targets. But we since learn that the six officers and 180 prisoners entrained for Satara after a delay of three hours, while the 120 whose 'cuteness or stupidity led them to make no promises were shipped off to Wandowrie jail. Had they been sent to Yeravda, the halls of St. Stephen's would have re-echoed with their cries, echoed by the pro-Boer section of the Commons. The incident has no doubt a humorous aspect, but it also has a serious one. It reveals the fact that in spite of all our boasted readiness for every emergency, we are really as unprepared as was the War Office at the time of the outbreak of the war. When it was found necessary to remove the prisoners a secure lodging should have been prepared for them, and they should have been transferred under ordinary regulations, no favour being shown or asked of them. Official machinery, however, is so clogged by red tape, that it is impossible for it to work accurately, and we have the ridiculous spectacle of a batch of prisoners practically at large in the open country, and our officers reduced to the humiliating position of begging them to be of good behaviour and to desist from making any attempt to escape. If the Boers had been the desperadoes they are usually credited with being, or possessed of half the pluck we are asked to attribute to them, they would have rushed the guard, seized their rifles and made such a fight for it, in and about the neighbourhood of Ghorpuri as would have been remembered for many a long day to come. If they are desperadoes and possess pluck, it seems that although so ignorant as to be suspicious of the form they were invited to subscribe, fortunately for them, they were wise enough to recognise the ultimate consequences. At all events they have learnt how to give trouble and should enjoy it as a pleasant diversion.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE prevailing note of the week's season reports for the Bombay Presidency is again the absence of rain. Moisture is generally wanted throughout the presidency. In Gujarat harvesting continues briskly. At Ahmedabad cotton picking is in progress, and the wheat harvest is also well in hand. In the Panch Mahals agricultural operations have been stopped, but in Kaira harvesting is practically completed. The same remark applies to Broach except as regards wheat. Cotton picking is rapidly in progress in Surat. Throughout Gujarat cattle are in good condition and the fodder supply is sufficient. In Kaira rats are still doing a lot of damage to the standing crops. As regards Sinde the river at Kotri continues to fall. There is now only 3ft. 3 inches of water as compared with 7ft 2 inches at the same time last year. In Karachi the crops are suffering from blight, and in Sukkar want of moisture is having a deleterious effect. In Larkana, Hyderabad, and Upper Sinde Frontier, the rabi crops are flourishing, but in Thar and Parkar, locusts have appeared and damage from them is feared. Cattle are healthy throughout Sinde, and there is plenty of fodder. In the Konkan there has been no rain, but the price of food-grains remains stationary. In most districts the prospect of the crops is fair. In the Deccan the rainfall is insufficient for the rabi crops, especially at Nasik where the standing crops are suffering throughout the district. At Sholapur the crops have withered and are being used as fodder. Harvesting is well in hand, but the estimated outturn is very low. All the irrigated crops are in good condition.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE present plague epidemic in Bombay seems to be now at its height. The mortality returns for the past few weeks have been steadily rising and for the seven days ended on the 25th instant a general death-rate of 109·56 per thousand is recorded. This is not a figure to be called satisfactory, but compared with previous years it indicates some improvement in the health of the City at this season. The rate for the corresponding week of last year was 127·50, and the mean for the preceding five years was 127·94. The deaths from all causes show an increase of 119 over the number of last week, but they are fewer by 380 than those recorded at the same period in 1901. Plague accounts for 701 of the total of 1635 deaths, the mortality from this fell disease, though higher than in the previous week, being nearly 200 short of the total last year. The deaths recorded under the head of fever are also fewer than at this time last year. Phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system which always claim a large number of victims at this season of the year, were together responsible for 346 deaths, but this figure, too, is somewhat below the numbers appearing under the same heads in the preceding years. As the warm weather approaches, the mortality from these causes as well as from plague may be expected to decline. Small pox has appeared in various parts of the City and during the past fortnight sixteen deaths have been recorded from this cause.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 21st instant left Suez at 1 a.m., yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with homeward mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday.

MR. IAN MALCOM, M. P., sails for England as the P. and O. Caledonia, leaving Bombay on Saturday.

THE Mahsuds have handed in 61 breechloaders out of 70 demanded. It is believed the balance will be forthcoming without difficulty.

EXPERIMENTS are to be tried at Kohat to test the possibility of laying a 2-ft. 6-in. surface railway across the country, for field service. There would be an obvious advantage gained if this gauge could be employed for temporary as well as permanent lines.

MR. C. RUSTOMJEE, whose temporary appointment as Judge of Saharanpur was notified a day or two ago, succeeds Mr. J. E. Gill as Sessions Judge of Allahabad, when the latter takes over the duties of Legal Remembrancer. Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, Joint-Magistrate of Sitapur, will go to Saharanpur as District and Sessions Judge.

THE Bank of Bengal are about to start a saving bank, with a lowest deposit of four annas up to Rs. 1,000 in a single year. No further deposit will be allowed when the total sum has reached Rs. 5,000 exclusive of current interest. Native women will be allowed to open accounts through their agents, or, if married women, through their husbands or agents. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. will be granted.

"NEGAPATAM" writes to the "Madras Mail" :—Your correspondent in Trichinopoly seems to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick about the arrest of the two men who were mistaken for the two escaped Boer prisoners. The injured innocents are now said to be two French sailors, who took French leave, from a man-of war lately at Colombo. If so, I should say that they are hardly likely to take action against the Police, but would prefer to betake themselves from the vicinity of Karikal with the least possible form, ceremony and delay.

THERE appears to be something more than a mere lack of large-scale maps o the North-West frontier in London newspaper offices. The last number of the "Sphere" has a fine full-page picture headed "Mahsud Prisoners caught in Burma," with a footnote that "this picture shows some Mahsudsmugg: in Burma territory and detained pending their being returned back to the hill." The picture is "drawn (from material supplied) by Ernest Prater." To each Mahsud in Burma is almost as good as to include, as Literatur" once did Mr. Crooke's account of the North West Provinces in a frontier bibliography.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 25th Feb. was 1635, giving a death-rate of 109·50 per annum per thousand as against 127·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 127·94 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 204 died from fevers; 701, plague; 8, small-pox; 7, measles; 5, cholera; 1, leprosy; 125, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 231, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 37, dysentery; 40, still-born; 134, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 63; Brahmin, 49; Lingayet, 7; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste 899; Hindoo low caste, 174; Musalman, 338; Parsee, 45; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 52; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 289 as against 215 the corresponding period of last year, and 170 the average other the past five years.

CECIL RHODES.

A STUDY OF HIS CAREER.

MR. HOWARD HENSMAN has produced one more of those political panegyrics on Mr. Cecil Rhodes which seem to be a necessary element in the great Rhodesian cult. The rapid increase of this form of literature, which expresses itself alternately in the shape of novels and biographies, may be regarded as a tribute to Mr. Rhodes' powers. The fact that he has become the centre of this literary bodyguards is certainly no reproach to him. There are many other politicians who would like to be able to boast of such a following. But, from the point of view of the reading public, there is a certain sameness in this literature. It is a type of literature, says the "Daily News," which seems to be overshadowed by a sort of megalomania. Probably Mr. Rhodes is in no way responsible for these books; but at the same time it might be hinted to him that there is some danger lest his worshippers should overdo it.

We turn from the phases of hero-worship to the new facts contained in this latest book, and, as there is little else to be said about it, we make no excuse for passing from comment to the summary of a few passages that add to our knowledge of the man, who whatever our views of him may be, is certainly among the most interesting figures of the age. We gather that Mr. Hensman has been assisted by Miss Rhodes in compiling the book, and therefore, we take it that the details of Mr. Rhodes' private life are authentic. From this point of view, the account of his stay at Oxford is interesting: During the whole of the time that Rhodes had been in Africa he had managed to keep up his studies, and therefore he experienced no difficulty whatever in passing the matriculation examination, which he did on October 13, 1873, being then a few months over twenty years of age. During the time, he was at Oxford it was Rhodes' habit to spend the summer term at the University, and then at the end of about six months to return to the Cape and the diamond-fields. Dividing his time between England and Africa, he was able to read for his University degree and at the same time to maintain his connection with the diamond mines. He also avoided the rigour of the English winter, for though by this time he seems to have shaken off the effects of his chest complaint, to have wintered in England would have been to submit his lungs to a strain under which they would have probably broken down once more.

The demands which his calling made upon his time did not prevent Rhodes from pursuing his studies, and in due course he passed the necessary examination, and took his B. A. and M. A. degrees together in 1881, after he had been a member of the University for about eight years.

RHODES AND GENERAL GORDON.

This passage certainly settles a point in Mr. Rhodes' career which is often disputed. Another passage of interest is that in which Mr. Hensman describes Mr. Rhodes' meeting with General Gordon in Basutoland in the eighties. Without accepting Mr. Hensman's theory that there was anything in common between two such different men, it is worth while quoting the passage: Gordon from the first was greatly attracted by Rhodes' personality, and the two men, so dissimilar in many respects but at one in their intense patriotism, soon became great friends. They had something in common in their natures—chiefly, perhaps, a supreme confidence in their own abilities and a fondness for having their own way. "You always contradict me," said Gordon to Rhodes one day when they were out together. "I never saw such a man for his own opinion, you think you are always right and everyone else is wrong." There was, perhaps, a slight exaggeration in this remark; but confidence in his own opinions has, from his earliest days, been a leading trait in Rhodes' character. Yet, despite their occasional differences of opinion, the two men got on very well together.

Another passage that will be read with interest at the present moment is the description of Rhodes' meeting with Delarey, presumably the present Boer General, in Stellaland in 1884: Rhodes' meeting with Delarey, the most prominent man among the Boers of Stellaland after Van Niekerk, was typical of his whole conduct at this time, and is worth recounting. Seeing that Delarey possessed a considerable amount of control and influence over the Boers, Rhodes determined to conciliate him, if it was humanly possible to do so—though it was obvious that Delarey was at the head of the party who urged war rather than submit to the control of Great Britain. Bent on prosecuting his scheme of conciliation without loss of time, Rhodes strolled over to Delarey's tent one morning and quietly invited himself to breakfast. With that hospitality which is one of the pleasantest features of the Boer character, the unexpected visitor was made welcome and a meal hastily got ready. While this was being done, Delarey turned to Rhodes with a grim look, and said abruptly, "Blood must flow!" If this ogre-like remark startled Rhodes at all, he was careful not to show it. "Well," he retorted coolly, "give me my breakfast, and we will talk about blood afterwards."

THE STORY OF A BATH.

Many stories have been told of Rhodes' indifference to convention, but perhaps the best we have yet seen is that told by Mr. Hensman in regard to Rhodes' behaviour at the opening of a railway near Capetown: Rhodes takes a delight in shocking the sticklers for etiquette and conventionality. There is a story, well-known in Capetown, but new, it is believed, in this country, of Rhodes opening an extension of the Capetown suburban railway. This line runs to various little villages along the coast, and the spot at which the ceremony was to be performed was one of those delightful little bays so plentiful round about Capetown. The day was of the most sultry description. Rhodes was at the time Premier of Cape Colony, and many notable personages were invited to be present on the occasion. A luncheon was first held in the village, at which Rhodes was present, and then a move was made in the direction of the shore, near to which the railway station was situated. Everything was in readiness for the opening ceremony when suddenly it was noticed that the central figure, Rhodes, was missing. There was some little consternation at this, and messengers were sent in all directions to find him. Presently the Prime Minister was espied calmly enjoying a bathe in the blue waters, totally oblivious of the fact that he was keeping everyone waiting, and that he was rapidly becoming the cynosure of all eyes. At length the situation seemed to dawn upon him, and hastily getting into his clothes, with the sea water dripping from his hair, he declared the line open for traffic, maintaining the while a perfectly serious and composed face. The story as given above was related by one who claimed to witness the whole affair; and those who know Mr. Rhodes' love of unconventionality will not find much difficulty in accepting it as correct.

It is probably these little signs of superiority to the vulgarity of greatness that form a large part of Mr. Rhodes' power of fascination. The apparent simplicity of his conduct probably serves to increase that sense of mystery which poor Mr. Hensman describes in a passage that deserves to be preserved: As has been said, Rhodes is a bundle of inconsistencies, and the more one tries to analyse his character the more baffled one becomes. It is for all the world like walking through a maze. We start off with the conviction that we know all about it, that we have got the key to the mystery safe in our memory, and that the whole affair is absurdly simple. After advancing a little way, however, we find ourselves quite bewildered, and compelled to wander about in an aimless manner, like a ship without a rudder, trusting to good fortune to show us the way out, and all the knowledge that we started with is driven completely out of our minds by the twistings and windings that confront us whichsoever way we turn.

Mr. Hensman has set forth in great detail the story of the Raid and Mr. Rhodes' part in it, though he studiously gives the benefit of the doubt to Rhodes on every doubtful point. He then carries the story to Mr. Rhodes' action during the siege of Kimberley, when, for the first time, the hero failed to obtain the approval of his biographer. Mr. Hensman's quarrel with Colonel Kekewich is now passed into history of the war, but it is told here with personal details. The probability is, if Mr. Hensman would tell the whole truth, that Mr. Rhodes intended to be looked up in Kimberley, and that his detention there was a matter regarded with something much stronger than jocosity.

(Concluded on page ...)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE BY THE BOERS.

BLOCKHOUSE LINE AGAIN FORCED.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that an empty convoy has been attacked by the Boers ten miles from Klerksdorp, and after severe fighting was captured.

The escort consisted of the Fifth Imperial Yeomanry, three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and two guns.

No details beyond this have been received. The Boers had evidently come from a considerable distance and are now being pursued.

Another despatch from Colonel Byng reports that 600 Boers from the South by driving a herd of cattle, attempted on the 23rd inst., to rush an outpost on the line south of Bothasberg.

A certain number of the enemy succeeded in getting through.

The New Zealanders who were engaged in the fight behaved with the greatest gallantry.

The Boers left fifteen dead and sixteen wounded on the field.

FEB. 27.

The New Zealanders who fought so gallantly at Bothasberg lost two officers and 18 men killed and five officers and 33 men wounded.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The following casualties in South Africa are reported :—

14th February, at Charlestown, died of injuries received by being run over by a train, Trooper McLaughlin, 5th Dragoons. At Pretoria, died of enteric, Trooper E. Hawkins, 19th Hussars.

19th February, near Rietgat, severely wounded, died same day, Lieutenant Walker, 1st Inniskillings Fusiliers, Mounted Infantry.

21st, at Kaffir's Kraal, near Carnarvon, wounded severely, 2nd Lieutenant Sharpe, 4th North Staffords; died of enteric at Heilbron, Lieutenant J. Wrey, Imperial Yeomanry and at Pretoria, Trooper J. Rice, 19th Hussars.

22nd February, dangerously ill of enteric at Elandsfontein, Trooper R. Tappin, 5th Dragoons and at Pretoria, Corporals McDonough and Miller and Troopers Cave, Wells, Spingall, Saunders, Snadding and Carwdson all of the 19th Hussars.

23rd Feb. near Boshoff, killed 2nd-Lieut. Croker, 1st Munster Fusiliers; wounded slightly Lieut. Stoney Mounted Infantry Leinster Regiment. At Charlestown dangerously ill of enteric, Trooper Bartlett, 19th Hussars, Lieut. Morres, 6th Dragoons, reported missing on the 26th January was killed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

THE CORN DUTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

In defiance of the determined opposition of the Government, the Customs Committee of the Rsichstag have adopted an amendment raising all the corn duties above the figures of the Tariff Bill.

The Agrarians declared they would prefer to wreck the Bill rather than accept the Government Bill.

CENTENARY OF VICTOR HUGO.

The centenary of M. Victor Hugo is being celebrated in Paris as a great national event.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Lord Rosebery has authorised the formation of a Liberal League with himself as President and Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith as Vice-Presidents, for the purpose of co-operating with the Liberal Party on the lines of the policy laid down in his Lordship's Chesterfield speech. Though not seceding from the Party, this is regarded as Lord Rosebery's first move to test the strength of his following.

THE MARCONI SYSTEM IN CANADA.

The Canadian Government has submitted to Parliament an agreement made with Signor Marconi granting him 80,000 dollors for the establishment of a trans oceanic service at a maximum rate of ten cents per word.

THE BOER PRISONERS AT POONA.

RECALCITRANTS CONVEYED TO PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

One hundred and eighty prisoners and six officers who signed the parole were sent to Satara last night. The train left at 10-45. The remaining 120 were kept back and escorted by a strong detachment of the Shropshires, were marched to the central prison at Wanowrie.

These men will be sent back to Ahmednagar.

LATER.

The 120 Boers who refused to give their parole are still in the Central Military Prison, where they are escorted by a strong guard of the Shropshires. The Military authorities are awaiting the arrival of General Burnett, who proceeded to Satara the previous day to inspect the Boer camp, and is expected in Poona to-morrow morning.

Last night being a dark one, it is creditable that nothing unforeseen occurred. Considering the smallness of the escort, not a single man is missing.

The whole of the kit of the 120 men was sent to Satara with the 180 who choose to go to that place. When the latter left, only a few guards were left, but the Boers were marched into one of the rooms of the rest camp, and a double guard was placed at all the doors and windows. Most probably these 120 men will leave Ahmednagar again to-morrow evening.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

...insignia of the Distinguished Service Order ... received by the Commander-in-Chief for ...tion to Lieut. Colonel Cooper, 1st Royal Fusi... ...ficers Ellis 1st Scottish Rifles and Tobin, 1st ...h Rifles, Captains Belcher R. A., Lamson, ... Royal Rifles. Whatman, 1st Somerset ...ntry, and Fulton, 2nd Gurkhas, and ... Sheppard R. A. and J. Charles, R. E.

... STEAMER REFLOATED.

... 220 tons, which sank in the ... Point in a cyclone last ... successfully raised and floated

FROZEN MEAT FOR THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

An important departure has taken place in the opening in Calcutta of a cold storage installation on a large scale by the Linde-British refrigeration Company. The supply of frozen meat for the British arrison is thus brought within measurable distance of accomplishment.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Viceroy has appointed Mr. Fuller, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to act for the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, as Chief Commissioner of Assam, when the latter proceeds on leave in May next.

MR. FULLER'S SUCCESSOR.

No announcement has yet been made on the subject of Mr. Fuller's successor in the Secretariat, but the name most generally mentioned in this connection is that of Mr. Wilson, late Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie of Bombay and Mr. Finucane of Bengal being also supposed to be in the running.

THE C.-IN-C.

The Commander-in-Chief remains in Calcutta until the 26th March.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. Horn to succeed Mr. Buckley, as Chief Engineer, Bengal.

Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire.

Mr. A. Peyton to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Cardew on leave.

Mr. [Strong, from N. W. Railway, becomes District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. F. D. Fowler, from leave, officiates as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major C. Ross, R. E., officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow.

Rai Proe Nath Ghose, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

SITTING IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 27.

The University Commission arrived from Madras last evening to hold their sittings in the Council Hall to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, was among those present to watch the proceedings.

Before the sitting, the members went round and paid a visit to the College of Science and the Fergusson College.

Professor Selby, Principal of the Deccan College, in giving his evidence, said that the University of Bombay would be impossible to be recognized as a teaching centre, owing to the very scattered nature of its affiliated Colleges. In regard to endowments, he thought the University should be free to accept all that is given to it, but depreciated the present manner in which these were now used.

Doctor Thomson, Professor of Engineering, spoke of the work of the College of Science.

Doctor Bhandarker read a statement he had prepared on the question of Sanskrit. He thought that teaching was good.

Professor Paranjpe embodied his opinion in a paper, which he was preparing for the University as a teaching centre.

The Commission having concluded their sitting, left to-night for Bombay.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

RAJKOT, FEB. 27.

The Kathiawar Races were run this afternoon before a large and fashionable gathering. Messrs. Res and Co. were present, and backers were quite satisfied with the odds given.

The following are the results :—

PONY HURDLES.

Mr. Johnston's Buster	1
Captain Talbot's Kitten	2

AGENCY STAKES

H. H. the Jamsaheb's Mehraj	1
Rana Saheb of Porebander's Kusroo	2

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Johnstone's Buster	1
Aga S. Shah's Jodhpore	2

NOVICE STAKES.

Durbar Shri Najawala's, Vazir	1
Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's Dopper	2

PONY CHALLENGE CUP.

Mr. Willoughby's Nydia	1
Aga S. Shah's Fizzer	2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer force are granted the Volunteer Long Service medal :—Karachi Artillery Volunteers : Gunner H. J. Matheson, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers ; Lance Sergeant C. H. Pettigrew, Corporal H. Archer, Volunteer J. Crib.

The services of Captain G. S. Morris, 1st Hyderabad Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Lieutenant C. V. Ommanney, 15th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers : Volunteer B. D'Silva ; 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ; Volunteers Sergeants W. Allen, V. Baptista, D. Jones ; Lance-Corporal J. Gibson, Bugler A. Reed, Volunteer C. Austin, E. Davis, J. A. Leekes, P. Oliver, S. Pinto, J. Stephens ; Sind Volunteer Rifles : Armourer-Sergeant P. F. Pereira, Sergeant T. E. Critchell.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS FEB. 26.—Webb, Capt, Beng S. and T. Corps, on duty from England.

Smith, Lieut., Beng, 1st Devons, on duty from Colombo.

Scott, Capt., Beng., 1st Cameronians, on duty from S. Africa.

Saulez, Capt., Bo., 8th Bo I., on leave from Delhi.

Gordon, Major, Bo, R. A., on duty from K. K. F.

Sanders, 2-Lieut, Bo, R. F. A. on leave from Kirkee.

Godfrey, Lieut.-Col., Bo, 9th Bo I., on M. C., from Dera Ismail Khan.

Christian, Lieut, Bo., I. M. S., on duty from Poona.

Reilly, Lieut.-Col., Bo., 28th Pioneers, on leave rom Kohat.

Weallens, Major, Bo, W. A. A. G. M. on duty rom Baroda.

Herrick, Capt., Bo., R. A. M. C., on duty from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, FEB. 26.—Beames, Major, Punj, 19th P. I., on leave to England.

Scott, Capt, Beng, 1st Cameronians, on duty to Lucknow.

Smith, Lieut., Beng, 1st Devons on duty to Shahajahanpore.

Tritton, Major, Bo, 4th Bo. Rifles, on duty to Mhow.

Reilly, Lt.-Col., Bo, S. C., on leave to Poona.

Thacker, Capt, Bo., S. and T. Corps, off leave to

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TWO REMARKABLE WOMEN.

DR. LEYDS AND MR. FISCHER.

WINTER IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

Two women, both remarkable in different ways, have just died aged 71 and 72 respectively. One was the thrice widowed Madame de Rute, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wyse, and of Laetitia nee Bonaparte, Princess of Canino, and niece of Napoleon the First. The other was Mme. Clemence Royer, a scientific writer of extraordinary strength and originality. The great-granddaughter of Charles and Laetitia Bonaparte passed away in her sumptuous flat, in which Mme. Adam formerly lived, on the Boulevard Poissonniere, in the presence of her son, Comte de Soleny, and of her daughter, Roma Rattazzi, now Comtesse de Villanuova. The malady that cut short her life, for she seemed to have inexhaustible vitality, was pneumonia resulting from influenza and from the terrible snap of cold. Mme. Clemence Royer had been long ill from anæmia, and died at the Galignani Asylum for broken down authors, where she had lived almost from its foundation, devoting herself to scientific studies. Mme. de Rute was truly the niece of Pauline Bonaparte in beauty, bewitching charm, levity, and diplomatic address, but with far more head and great talent in various ways. She had all the charm of the ideal Celtic woman and the subtlety and softness of the cultivated Italian. In combination with her levity she had some very serious and solid qualities. She often struck me as an unaccountable being. Yet she had a rare talent for household administration, was a constant and devoted friend, and a most affectionate and self-sacrificing mother. There were chameleon characteristics that made her very puzzling, and endless cross currents in her disposition, the result of a mixture of races, and yet all her good qualities and her defects harmonised. The former redeemed the latter, and one would have been sorry if she had been faultless. It would be difficult to find a woman who wore rich and rare clothing and magnificent jewellery with a more amiable grace or with more imperial dignity. She had inimitable style in her fine dresses, and yet the sweetness of a child, happy to be in Sunday clothes, and still more happy to hear admiring remarks about them. Though good-hearted, the Corsican vendetta had a place in her disposition. If she thought herself badly treated she avenged herself and enjoyed her vengeance but without losing her temper, and always with cleverness and in a ladylike manner. Some of the objects of retaliation were the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and M. Eugene Schmieder of the Corps Legislatif. Her comedy, "Le Mariage d'un Creole," was a play with a key, and led to her being expelled from France. Her vengeance was to have it played before a house of French authors and other celebrities at Florence. Old Dumas cooked the supper that followed the theatrical representation.

Mme. de Rute's first husband was a wealthy Alsatian Count, who soon left her to settle in America. In his absence she was exiled for an attack on the Empress Eugenie, who was jealous of her beauty and influence, and insisted on the Emperor forbidding her to couple on her cards the name of Bonaparte with that of Wyse. Her villa on the Lac Bourget became a great centre of opposition. Her votaries as a beautiful woman and a muse were Victor Hugo, Ponsard Saint Georges, the librettist, Eugene Sue, and Tony Revillon, then a budding poet. Italy furnished a contingent of its most celebrated men. "Les Matinees d'Aix" were brought out at the villa of Madame de Solms. They became in the time of her second husband "Les Matineesde Florence, and in that of her third Les Matinees Espagnoles." He was a Spanish engineer, a member of the Cortes, and when she married him, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. When he died "Les Matinees" became "La Revue Internationale." Castelar was the editor. It came out monthly at the Boulevard Poissonniere. Madame de Rute was the authoress of a scaroressk kling work, "Portugal a Vol d'Oiseau." She is to be buried at Aix-les Bains, the theatre of some of her most brilliant early triumphs, beside her daughter Dolores, who was accidentally killed there. The deceased lady received, when the bride of Signor Rattazzi, the Grand Cordon of the Annunciata from Victor Emmanuel. This entitled her to rank as a cousin of the King. Madame Clemence Royer sprang from simple sailors and soldiers, and was a native of Nantes. One remembers her while she was still comely, with a round face, fair complexion, saucy, turned-up nose, and a head of cropped curly, fair hair. She looked quite boyish, though over thirty. Her conversation had the charm of freshness, originality, and great talent, though, perhaps, in expressing opinions she was too positive. In after life she became extremely stout and plain, and the once pearly teeth were blackened by constant smoking of cigarettes.

She could not be called vulgar or ill-bred. Still she wanted the subdued manners of a lady, and did not understand how pleasing are delicate shades in the realm of thought. She devoted herself to science from the time she quitted the Sacre Coeur, where she was educated, and came to Paris a poor student to follow the lectures at the Sorbonne and College de France. Poetry also interested her, and she published some neat verses in an obscure review. She next went to Switzerland, and gave at Lausanne lectures to women, on the human mind and logic. The Vaudois Government divided between her and Prudhon, the great Socialist polemist, a prize for an essay on the theory of taxation. At Lausanne Mme. Royer broke with the Catholic Church in a brochure on "Cique doit etre une Eglise Nationale dans une Republique," and translated Darwin's work on "The Origin of Species." The preface she wrote for her translation made a great noise. It was in some respects a masterpiece, though crude in some others. Her last work, "Sur la Constitution du Monde," was on higher mathematics. It would have taken a Clifford or a Hermite to understand it thoroughly. The philosophical principles she laid down were bold, and deduced from the dynamics of atoms. Seven years ago MM. Berthelot, Theodore Ribet, Richet, Letourneau, and other scientific men petitioned M. Bourgeois, being Minister of Public Instruction, to decorate Madame Royer, on the ground that she was a savant, and a thinker of rare worth, and one of illustrious women of the century. Her success might have been far greater had she had more restraint, or if, when the head wanted all-round knowledge of the subject she was dealing with, she had let the heart guide her. It is often very hard to say what is bad, better, or best with our limited experience. Mme. Royer accepted at all consequences she deduced from Darwinism, and among them the triumph of the red tooth and claw of brute force united with hard intellect. She even went so far as to justify the Spartan way of dealing with weakly or deformed children.

A Brussels correspondent has seen at Brussels Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer, who continue to deny that they have empowered anyone to negotiate in their name. However, the delegation, they say, will always feel grateful to Dr. Kayper or any other statesman who may endeavour to bring about a settlement, and will be always ready to listen to any peace overtures. Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer assert that they are duly qualified representatives of their Governments, but they will conclude nothing without referring to the commandos, while the latter will likewise take the advice when needful of the Boer delegation at Brussels. Mr. Fischer declares he is an optimist, and has always been one. "We are wearing out the English, and they will not revive the ardour of their jaded troops with their blockhouses," Mr. Fischer then quoted the words of Mr. Steyn which appeared some weeks ago in the English newspapers. In one proclamation Mr. Steyn said, "We shall fight to the bitter end," and in more recent one he said, "To a happy end," Did Mr. Fischer think the capture of Ben Viljoen would have a dispirited effect on the commandos? "No, Noone with us is an indispensable man. Not but that the capture of Viljoen is a great and sad loss, but another burgher will take his place at the head of the commando as brave as he was and as unknown before the war." Mr. Fischer describes the shooting of Scheepers as a miserable assassination, and his trial as a sinister comedy. "I knew Scheepers, and can tell you I would be less unlikely to be an assassin myself than Scheepers—the gentlest of men." "Why do not the Boers resort to reprisals?" "That is not in their nature. A Boer will never kill in cold blood a disarmed enemy. Besides, the execution of men like Lotter Louw, and Scheepers injures the English more than the most rigorous reprisals could do." Divers evening papers are informed from The Hague that the Dutch Government moved in the matter of the Transvaal war at the urgent instances of Queen Wilhelmina. M. Frederic Passy says he would be glad to think that Dr. Kuyper has found a chink in which he can insert the fine end of the wedge, but can hardly believe it possible. He owns to being a pessimist. England used to look down on the States of Latin origin for their passion for vainglory and their touchy national pride. All that is now changed, and the British Imperialist is just what he used to think the French Canuvin.

Winter has come on late, but with a vengeance. The lakes of the Bois de Boulogne are frozen over, and almost ready for skating, and Paris is under snow. In fact, from all accounts, all France is so from Dunkirk to Marseilles, and from Nancy to Pau. Stormy weather prevails all along the Channel, and particularly at Cherbourg. Seas are running that are described as terrific. On Saturday the mercury dropped, reaching freezing point in the afternoon, while a wind rose from the north-east, increasing to a gale. It was bitterly cold, or rather it seemed so. The wind increased this morning, and the cold too. Early in the afternoon snow began falling, deadening the noise of the street traffic, while horses were seen slipping in every street. The steeps leading to the new underground stations (which had not yet seen snow) were particularly treacherous, and passengers in too great a hurry to run down were continually falling on their backs. These steeps will have to be roughed or something done. The snow in Paris is not more than a few inches deep, but perhaps we have not seen the last of it. At Marseilles, Aix, Arles, and Tarascon eight inches of snow fell on Friday night, when the thermometer dropped to five degrees below freezing point. A train running from La Bourboule to Mont d'Or was blocked in the snow halfway, and the snow-plough sent to its relief shared its fate. At Cherbourg this morning the gale increased to a hurricane, and it was considered dangerous to walk on the piers. The roofs of the shipbuilding yards were carried away. Three steamers in the roads dragged their anchors and were driven ashore ; the crews, however, were saved. The Nice Carnival was postponed on Sunday on account of the severe storm raging on the Riviera.

It was reported on Friday in the lobby of the Chamber that the elections will take place on the 20th of April, and there is reason to believe that the Government have decided on that date. The Ministerial Council held at the Elysee arranged the official programme for the celebration of Victor Hugo's centenary, which falls on the 26th February. There will be little difference between the ceremonial at the Pantheon and that observed on the centenary of the Revolution, at which President Carnot, the Cabinet Ministers, and delegations of all the great bodies of the State attended, and the Prime Minister delivered a speech. At the Victor Hugo celebration, the Minister of Public Instruction will be charged with the official harangue, and be followed by a member of the Academy, who will deliver another. Music will then come in. This part of the proceedings will include a grand oschestral performance by the Societe des Concerts and the Garde Republicaine Band, and choruses sung by the pupils of the Conservatoire. As Victor Hugo is not merely famous as a lyric, but also as a dramatic poet and a unique prose writer, members of the Comedie-Francaise are to attend also, and to recite extracts from his different works. The Ministerial Council then discussed a Bill for the speedy dismantlement of the fortifications of Paris and the sale of the ground they take up. The Government has already arranged to sell the part that skirts the Bois for forty millions of francs to a private company, subject to municipal arrangements for the formation of thoroughfares. In the Chamber various speakers interpellated the Government regarding the persecutions of which, they said, Socialist and free-thinking teachers and professors were the victims, and cited in particular the case of Professor Herve, who was dismissed for having written anti-patriotic articles. M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, justified the disciplinary measures taken, and said that if the absolute liberty demanded for the Socialist professors were granted, it would be necessary to accord it to others. The Minister was determined to prevent the introduction of politics into colleges and schools. An order of the day approving the statement of M. Leygues was adopted by 349 votes to 60. The House then rose.

The President of the Republic has reprieved Brierre, condemned to death for the murder of his five children, and the prisoner will do penal servitude for life. M. Loubet merely acted on the advice of the Committee of Reprieves, whose members, it appears, were unanimous. This decision is well received, as many people, while holding Brierre to be almost certainly guilty, feel a little uneasy because he has not confessed. The "Temps" rejoices at the commutation of Brierre's sentence. Not that it thinks him interesting, but because in commuting him the Commission and M. Loubet have in this matter given a heavy blow to capital punishment. "His guilt," it says, "is technically admitted, since he does not receive a full pardon. In view of this, how can a judge consistently send anyone to the guillotine when the life is spared of a father who butchered his five children? In all the records of crime is there one comparable to that for which Brierre goes into penal servitude for life? It may and will be said that he had not a fair trial, that there was not a clear case against him. But nearly always there are painful doubts in cases depending on circumstantial evidence—a good reason for not taking away life upon it. Unless when a murder is flagrant or confessed by the murderer it hardly ever happens that the case for the prosecution has not its weak point or points.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

In aid of the Organ Fund, a Concert was held last evening at the Town Hall. There was an excellent attendance and an enjoyable hour was spent by those who attended. The feature of the programme were solos on the organ given by Captain J. R. Conlon Mr. J. A. Simpson and Mr. G. R. Johnston. All three artistes demonstrated their mastery of the instrument, and their efforts were greatly appreciated. Mrs. Crimmins contributed in a tasteful fashion Cowen's pretty song "the Swallows" and Miss Proctor gave a capital rendering of Schubert's "Ave Maria." Mr. W. E. Waite contributed J. W. Elliot's "Hybrias the Cretan," his singing being forceful and artistic. The following was the programme :—Organ Solo, Duet—The Wanderer and Polonaise in A.,—Rubinstein and Chopin—Capt. J. K. Conlon ; Violin Solo, Gondoliera, Ries—Miss Avis Hinness ; Song, the Swallows, F. Cowen—Mrs. Crimmin ; Organ Solo, Sylvia and Prelude and Fugue, Delibes and Bach—Mr. J. A. Simson ; Duet for two Pianos, Septett, Beethoven (i) Adagio, (ii) Allegro, (iii) Minuet and Variations—Messrs. Simson and Wenning ; Song, Ave Maria, Schubert—Miss Proctor ; Song, Hybrias the Cretan, J. W. Elliott—Mr. W. E. Waite : Organ Solo, March ('Naaman') Costa—Mr. G. R. Johnston

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

The following official communication has been sent to us for publication :—

Telegraph guide page two and sections four and seven.

From 1st March next the rate per word for telegrams between India or Burma on the one side, and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but not including Russia and Turkey) on the other, will be reduced to one rupee, fourteen annas per word via Teheran or Suez.

In sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 10-A, the rates for telegrams, transiting Europe via Teheran or Suez, will, in consequence, be reduced by one rupee two annas per word in each case. The rates via Turkey remain unaltered for the present.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S COMPANY.

"THE GAIETY GIRL."

Of all the musical comedies the "Gaiety Girl" is the most characteristic. The music is distinctive, the songs have a breeziness quite their own, and there is a free and easy atmosphere about the way in which the plot is blended into the music that is pleasing, because of its originality. Perhaps it is going too far to describe the simple story which threads the whole thing together as a plot ; but, at any rate, it hangs together well, and at times it actually calls for legitimate acting to interpret it. Surely that is enough to stamp the "Gaiety Girl" as peculiar amongst the class of productions to which it belongs. And then there is the music. The music has a style of its own also ; there is a genuine freedom about it which, perhaps, is the secret of its raciness. At times it is thin—some of the choruses especially are weak—but in places it is almost operatic, and it needs an able and a skilful interpreter to do it due justice.

On Wednesday night when the "Gaiety Girl" was produced at the Novelty Theatre by Mr John Gunn's London Gaisty Company, there was an overflowing house, and though the introductory measures of the piece are rather slow, the audience were soon worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm that drove away every idea but the desire for encores. Mr. Edward Lauri had a part, which probably did not suit his particular line of humour so nicely as those in which he had previously appeared. But, any way, he got out of the role of the Divorce Court Judge, Sir Lewis Grey, all that it was capable of, and his sprightly witticisms and secret propensity to "naughtiness" were provocative of roars of laughter. But it was in his songs that he was most successful. "The Cosmopolitan Club," which was introduced by Mr. Lauri in the second act, was received with quite a storm of applause, and he had to respond to recalls no less than four times before the house was satisfied. Mr. J. A. Warden again had a part that fitted him down to the ground—that of Doctor Montague Brierly, whose absurd peccadillos lead to situations which are extremely farcical, but which require capable and characteristic treatment. However, Mr. Warden is a comedian to his finger tips, and has his audience bursting with laughter before the joke is uttered or the gesture made. There is something infinitely funny about his make-up and his stage walk, and his humour has a style entirely of its own. In his songs, too, he is just as successful. In "My daughter," the duet with Miss Elise Cooke, he was at his best. Mr. Talleur Andrews as Charlie Goldfield was in excellent voice, and his songs were sung in an inimitable manner. The character he sustained is simply a necessary adjunct to the slight plot which the play contains, but Mr. Andrews made the most of it, although his manner was necessarily a trifle stagey. His singing of "Come, my lady fair" was thoroughly artistic, and replete with dramatic force, and of course he was encored. In the first act he also gave a capital rendering of "Tommy Atkins." Mr. Charles Boris made a brusque old soldier as Major Barclay, Mr. Charles Brown both sang and acted well as the irresponsible and spendthrift Lieutenant Bobbie Rivers, and Mr. W. H. Kemble held up the mirror to the "haw, haw" species of soldiers in a very amusing way.

On the other side of the cast of course Miss Elise Cooke again stood out conspicuously. Her graceful acting and her singing won for her such a reception as could hardly have been exceeded in enthusiasm. Several of her songs were encored over and over again. Miss Maria Shields as Lady Virginia Forest, the society widow, was also in her element the part suiting her admirably. She is a thoroughly able comedienne. Miss Hilda Coral as Alma Somerset, the "Gaiety Girl," put a good deal of dramatic feeling into her part, and a fair share of the applause of the evening fell to her lot, and Miss Gwynor Rowlands as Mina, the French maid, could not have done better. Her songs were sparkling, and her dances remarkably clever. But the feature of the performance, so far as the dances are concerned, was a pas seul in the first act, given by Miss Gwladys Parry. This was a most graceful performance, though, indeed, everything which Miss Parry attempted was delightfully artistic. Miss Winifred Wood, Miss Linda Hereford, Miss Rita and Darell were "Society ladies," Miss Helen Sedger appeared as Lady Grey, the long suffering spouse of the judges and Miss Edith Coral, Miss Gwladys Parry, and Miss Ella Gaunt bore each other company as Gaiety girls.

The choruses were brightly rendered and they all went with a swing. The scenery too was excellent, the carnival scenes in the second act being especially gorgeous. Last night, owing to the indisposition of Mr. J. A. Warden, the "Gaiety Girl" was not repeated, the "Toreador," being given in its place. Again there was a capital house and the performance was greatly enjoyed.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S., is appointed Political Agent, Aundh.

During the absence of Mr. D. B. Binning, Barister-at-law, on leave, Mr. W. Lane, First Deputy Registrar becomes Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. W. J. Howard, Second Deputy Registrar becomes First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. C. W. D'Gama, Junior Judge's Clerk and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, becomes Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. C. J. Clark, Assistant to the Collector of Abkari, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is transferred to the Sind Circle vice Mr. G. K. Betham, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karachi, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., on return to duty becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. C. G. Jacob, I.C.S., becomes Judge, Ahmednagar vice Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. L. Spencer, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

Mr. S. N. A. Weir, I.C.S., becomes First Grade Judge, vice Mr. E. d. Mossardi, I.C.S., retired.

During the absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Maidment, Mr. F. A. Ingle becomes Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. Framroz Dhanjishah Lalkaka becomes Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and Mr. C. H. T. Beaman is appointed Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Reverend W. H. Hannum of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India is granted a license to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States in the Southern Maratha Country.

The Reverend Percy Herbert Preston has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major B. B. Grayfoot, I. M. S., acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days in combination with furlough for one year, ten months and twelve days.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

By special permission of Mr. John Gunn, the following members of the London Gaiety Company have kindly offered to give a miscellaneous concert in the Theatre at the Fancy Fete on one or more afternoons. Mr. John Warden ; Mr. C. Boris ; Mr. W. Boris ; Mr. W. H. Kemble ; Mr. W. Talleur Andrews ; Mr. Chas. Brown ; Mr. Ernest Harmon, and Mr. Edward Lauri. Miss Gwynor Rowlands ; Miss Mary Shields ; Miss Winifred Wood ; Miss Zoe Gildillan and Miss Elise Cooke.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. B. E. Wacha presiding.

ADDITIONAL OVER BRIDGE.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information, copy of Government Resolution, regarding scheme No. 3 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Street scheme from Chinch Bunder Road to Queen's Road.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved (a) that the Government Resolution together with the Commissioner's memorandum be recorded ; (b) and that the Presidans be requested to bring to the notice of Government that as there are already two over-bridges near the place where the proposed street will cross the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and as the erection of a third over the Chowpati Level Crossing is in contemplation the Corporation are of opinion that a further overbridge is not necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee for consideration and report.

The amendment was carried, while the original proposition was lost.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the delay that had occurred in executing the agreement with Mr. Bingham for the introduction of electric lighting into the City of Bombay, was, on the motion of Mr. Wadia, recorded :—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution dated 23rd May 1901, I have the honour to state that, in accordance with the original agreement entered into with Mr. Bingham, the introduction of electric lighting into the City of Bombay was to have been effected concurrently with the conversion of the existing Tramways into an Electric Tramway system. As delay has occurred in deciding whether the Corporation has the power to buy up the Tramways and convert them as proposed, the electric lighting of the City has been delayed also. Proposals, however, will shortly be put before the Corporation to enable Mr. Bingham, or his representatives, to introduce electric lighting into the City without delay."

MOSQUITOES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that a complaint having been made by Col. Weir, the late Executive Health Officer, about the mosquitos breeding in the water channel to the west of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, a sum of Rs. 2,378 had been sanctioned for the conversion of the water channel into an open drain. The work has been finished and all the water was now discharged into the sea at Nepean Sea Road.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letter and approved of the work, which had been carried out by the Executive Engineer at a cost of Rs. 2,378.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter reporting upon their former resolution that owing to the slight subsidence of the 4" water main in Tardeo Road caused by the excavations of the Special Drainage Department, a number of leaks occurred in April last in the water connections of the buildings abutting on the road. It was the duty of the Drainage Surveyor to report all such leaks and to get them repaired by the Water Works Maintenance Branch, at the cost of the contractors. This Surveyor did report most of the leaks that occurred, but some escaped his notice, among them being that at the Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill. The Manager of the Mill, however, reported the leak to the Commissioner on the 21st April, and his letter was sent to the Water Department for early attention and report. The Superintendent, Maintenance Branch, sent out men to mend the leak, but they mended the service pipe of a neighbouring bungalow, overlooking that on the pipe complained of. The Mill Manager complained again on 13th May, and the Water Department was again directed to attend to the matter. The Water Engineer reported, on May 23rd, that the repairs had been effected. As a matter of fact, they had not, though the Water Department, having repaired another leak, believed that they had been. Then followed another letter from the Mill Manager complaining of the inaction of the Municipality. This letter was sent to the Water Department and the necessary repairs were at once carried out. The Commissioner in conclusion stated that he had arranged with the Executive Engineer for the issue of orders which would, he hoped, prevent the recurrence of any similar incidents.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that the case displayed a negligence in the discharge of its duties, which was not creditable to the department concerned. He said that there was a waste of water for nearly a month and though complaints were made from time to time, no notice was taken of them. The Commissioner ought to take serious notice of the negligence of the Water Department.

The proposition was agreed to.

ADDITION TO THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, regarding an addition to the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The letter further stated that Government had given the views of the Municipality full consideration, but found it necessary to accept the opinion of the Commissioner of Police as to the need of this additional force. The Government of India in their communication stated that under section 7 of Act 14 of 1859 the Governor-General-in-Council sanctioned an addition of men as a cost of Rs. 193 a month from the 1st of April next.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr Mehta the letter was recorded.

MOTOR CARS.

On the motion of Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji the Corporation resolved that the Commissioner be requested the report (1) whether it is desirable and feasible to introduce immediately, as an experimental measure, a few light and well built conservancy waggons, drawn by motor cars for the rapid removal of all road sweepings, street refuse and silt from drains as well as street scrapings during the monsoon and in dry weather, with a view to a more efficient and economical working of the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department, as suggested by the Executive Health Officer in his recent report on the conservancy system ; (2) the initial cost of half

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGARCANE.

THE final general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1901-02 issued by the Government of India states :—

The crop on the whole is not as good as it was last year except in Bengal where the conditions of the season were good enough generally to bring about a full yield, in spite of locusts and other insect pests. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab also the ravages of locusts and grasshoppers aggravated the injury done by the dryness of the season, and the yield is deficient. In the Frontier Province there has been a good return, but the quantity of sugar produced trans-Indus is relatively small. In Madras there has been disease in some places and the yield has been affected thereby.

The production of raw sugar amounts, in the reporting provinces, to about 2,378,500 tons, the production of last year measuring 2,451,600 tons. This yield is thus allocated :—

	Tons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	976,220
Bengal	837,150
Punjab and Frontier	435,700
Madras	109,400

It should be noted that the yield as given here only represents the yield in those provinces in which sugar is extensively grown. The areas under cane in the other provinces and States from which returns are not received are in the aggregate extensive.

The provincial reports are summarised below : In Bengal on the whole, the season has not been unfavourable, but rain was very scanty in February, March, and April, and the crop has suffered from locusts and insects in a few districts. In the last two months again, December and January, there has been a complete absence of rain. It is estimated that 811,700 acres, have been planted with cane, the normal area being 843,400 acres. The contraction is assigned to the unfavourable character of the early part of the season. It is anticipated that the crop will be 96 per cent. of the normal, and that the probable gross yield of cane gur will amount to 857,125 tons compared with 811,420 tons estimated last year.

The quantity of raw sugar or gur produced from the date and other palms is estimated by the district officers as about 132,000 tons.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains of January and February 1901 were ample and germination was good, and the supply of water in the hot months was general, sufficiently except in a few districts. Injury to the crop in a number of districts resulted from various causes—hot winds, insects, and the late arrival of the monsoon ; but it was serious only in the Rohilkhand division and in part of the Meerut division where the crop was attacked by grasshoppers. The autumn rain in July though below the normal, was well distributed, and the rain in August was favourable and prospects improved materially, though the injury caused in the tracts mentioned could not altogether be made good. A break of about three weeks ensued early in September and the crop began to suffer, but at the end of the month heavy rain was received in the greater part of the province except the Meerut division, which practically got no rain while the falls in the parts of the Agra and Rohilkhand divisions were insufficient. Some rain fell in places in October, but November and the greater part of December were rainless. Following a decline in the preceding year of 52,639 acres, substantial increase was expected during the present season ; but there has been hardly any expansion in the area which amounts to 1,216,429 acres compared with 1,212,453 acres last year. It is about 2 1-2 per cent below the average, the decline amounting to 31,000 acres. The season has been too dry to give a full outturn of juice. In the two important cane-growing divisions of Meerut and Rohilkhand the crop was not promising from the beginning owing to the injury caused by grasshoppers and the drought of September and October further affected growth. In the other divisions the yield has been somewhat better. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 80 per cent of the normal, compared with 95 per cent of last year. The yield of "gur" is estimated at about 970,000 tons, that of last year being about 1,193,000 tons, a decrease of 18 per cent. The average yield of gur is 23 maunds per acre against 29 maunds last year.

In the Punjab, the area under sugarcane was 351,500 acres against 334,500 acres last year. Most of the increase is confined to the districts of Jhang and Gujranwala, in which there was a further extension of the Chenab canal during the year, and to irrigated tracts in some other districts, but elsewhere there has been a contraction due to scanty rainfall in March and April. The crop suffered somewhat from insect pests in Gurdaspur, from locusts and rats in Sialkot, and seriously from the drought of September and October and the severe frost that followed. The result was so bad that in parts of Gujranwala the juice was not extracted and the cane was given as fooder to the cattle. The crop on the whole is below the average and, compared with the area, the estimated yield is disproportionately small, amounting to no more than about 403,000 tons of gur. The sugar refining industry seems to be declining, as all over the province, including the principal sugar-growing tracts of the Jaiandhar Doab, foreign sugar is underselling the local product. In Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, and Gujarat which account for over 50 per cent of the entire crop, there is not a single sugar refinery, while in Hoshiarpur the number of refineries is said to be declining. The product is for the greater part sold as gur or unrefined sugar.

In the North-West Frontier Province the crop was on the whole above the average. Though the failure of rain at the time of its maturing caused some decrease in the yield, the decline was more than compensated by the increased acreage. The area was 23,900 acres against 21,000 acres in the preceding year, being an increase of 13·8 per cent. The yield of gur, which is being largely exported, is estimated to be 29,880 tons against 21,335 tons in the preceding year. There are no sugar refineries, but there is a considerable export of unrefined sugar. The countervailing duties on foreign sugar have so far had no effect on the gur and shakkar trade.

In Madras the reports indicate, on the whole, that fully the normal area has been planted. Generally though there are deficiencies in some districts in others a larger area than usual has been planted. Even in the Godavari delta, where for several years loss from disease has led to a restriction in the area, this year there has been a marked recovery, though the area planted is still about one-third of the average of earlier years. The reports of the local officers indicate that the yield will only be at the rate of 84 per cent. of a normal crop, but the Provincial Director considers it probable that it will be better, though in the Circars the crops is far from good and in the Godavari delta disease has already caused a good deal of loss. At the rates of yield estimated by local officers, a production of 109,400 tons may be expected.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	20	13	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	30	31	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	18	16	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarreo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	37	25	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	15	17	28
G Mahim and Worlee ...	16	5	14
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown ...	70	0	"
Hors this ...	0	17	27
Total ...	141	127	255
Total plague deaths to date ...	106,957	91,861	
Same date last year ...	205	127	385

FOUR hundred Boers in Trichinopoly camp have taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Of the prisoners expected from Africa aboard the Tagus, some three hundred and fifty will go to Trichinopoly whence a large batch of well-behaved men has been sent to the hills, and the rest will go to Ahmednagar. It is reported that owing to an outbreak of small-pox at Bellary, all prisoners who take the oath of allegiance or who are found worthy of having their parole accepted will be sent up to the Nilgiris.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand ; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on February 25, says :—A curious will case was heard by Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the District Judge, on Friday last. Some twelve months ago, Mr. Sambhuprasad Becherdas, a wealthy Hindu of the Kunbi caste, died, leaving two widows and two minor sons by his younger wife. An application for the appointment of a guardian to the minors was presented to the District Court by Chunilal Vanmalidas, the father-in-law of the deceased, who stated among other things, that he was the fit person to be appointed the guardian of the minors. The application was opposed by Bai Chandan, the elder widow of the deceased, who asked the court to appoint a receiver of the property left by the late Sambhuprasad and also named other persons as the guardians of the minors. In the course of the trial of the suit Mr. P. Mody, counsel for Bai Chandan, the elder widow, informed the court that a will made by the deceased was already found by Mr. Dadabhai Dinshaw, the receiver appointed by the Court. Whereupon the Court examined the receiver and Mr. Trimbakrai Majmudar, the Barrister-at-law, who stated that the will in question was lying in the treasury box of the deceased. It is said that the will was wholly made in the hand-writing of the late Sambhuprasad. It bears the signature of the deceased, but without the attestations required under the provisions of the Indian Succession Act of 1865 Under the Hindu Will Act of 1870 as well as under the Hindu Law one can make an incupative will which has all the force of the law as if it was signed and attested. The Court directed Bai Chandan, in whose favour the will is made, to present a formal application to get the probate of the will in question.

In December last Mr. H. Page, the Additional Sessions Judge, tried Bai Sanadi and Bai Jamni for causing the death of their husband by putting arsenic in the food of the deceased and sentenced both the accused to death. The members of the "Theistical Society" of Dadur (Bombay) presented a petition to His Excellency-in-Council for the remission of the sentence which was subsequently confirmed by the High Court. The sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life in the case of both the accused by His Excellency-in-Council. It is strange that no such society exists in Gujarat in order to represent such matters in their true light to the local government.

The total number of deaths in the city during the week ending Thursday last, was 260, as against 229 of the previous week. Of this 211 persons died from fever and the rest from various other causes. The number of births during the same week was 68.

During the last month, the number of persons living in the poor-houses and working on the famine relief works, established under the supervision of the Public Works Department was over 44,000. During the last week there were 60 fatal cases of plague out of 97 that occurred in the town of Nadiad. A very interesting lecture on "The social and political condition" of India, was delivered by Dr. Sorab K. Mullik, M. B. (London), in the Premabhai Hall, on the 17th instant, when Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal was called to the chair. Dr. Mullik dwelt at great length upon the evils arising from early marriages among Hindus. The forefathers of the Hindus preferred early marriages on moral grounds only. A college student, he observed, with a family of three or four children, is hardly able to finish his University course, because his first care in life is to look to the support of his family. He strongly advised the Hindus to discourage early marriages as far as possible among themselves. Speaking next upon the subject of professions, he said, that the Indians, if they wished to become millionaires, ought to study Engineering in all its branches, including principally mechanics, mining, electricity and chemistry. He strongly deprecated the profession of lawyers, as the supply has already exceeded the demand in India. Dr. Mullik liked students competing for the Indian Civil and Medical Services, which would, no doubt, give a high status to the persons acquiring them. The lecturer defended Lord George Hamilton for introducing reforms into the working of the Cooper's Hill College, in order to give full advantage to the Indians, who wish to secure high appointments in the Public Works Department of the Government of India. Finally he appealed to the people to hold the next session of the Indian National Congress in Ahmedabad. He eulogised the exertion of Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on behalf of India, who place Indian problems before the English people in order to get justice and redress for India.

The next day, that is, on the 18th, Dr. Mullik left for Rajkote when a large number of lawyers was present at the railway station to see him off.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read "Sympathiser's" letter on the above subject with much interest and what he states in connection with the Protestant Schools I can affirm is equally the case with the Catholic Schools and Colleges. Take for instance the St. Mary's College and High School, Mazagon, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. A glance at the Working staff as given in the directory and what I know from personal observation, reveals the fact that there is not a single English, Scotch or Irish teacher employed. And this in an English-teaching School, where it is most essential that the rudiments of all branches should be well grounded into the pupil from the preparatory to the highest standards in well pronounced language and gramatically spoken sentences, I am not for a moment calling to question the abilities of the German Fathers who constitute the teaching staff, but I maintain that there should be an admixture of English teaching Fathers introduced especially for the lower standards where first impressions are caught and retained in the minds of the young. I know several matriculated boys, and English boys too, from this college who converse and pronounce in a style that would not be tolerated in a Village School in England. In St. Xavier's College again, with one or two exceptions the same state of affairs exists particularly with reference to the lower classes.

I have the Catholic School interests at heart, but I maintain with "Sympathiser" that unless a more capable and especially more English or British element is introduced into their working staff, downward results will continue.—Yours &c.,

INTERESTED.

CHEAP LIQUORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It being granted that the poor, specially the working people, will have some kind of stimulants, it follows that they will drink spirituous liquors, specially those that are cheap and at the same time ardent. Government does not prohibit the drinking of spirituous liquors. The liquors and spirits consumed by the poor classes are bad brandies, gins, etc., sold at Rs. 1-2, Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. A bottle which sells in Bombay at Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, must be still cheaper in Europe, and a European can have a better idea of the cheap stuff that passes here for brandies, gins, etc. The country liquors and spirits are also open to suspicion. It is believed that they are adulterated and consequently the poor drink deleterious liquors. It will, however, be admitted that bad liquors are injurious to health, and that it is desirable to supply the public with good and unadulterated drinks. I do not know how this can be done in the City of Bombay. As regards the mofussil, I would suggest that the licences to tap trees, draw juice therefrom and sell the same should be more fully granted, so that the toddy supply be increased and the healthy juice, pure and simple, be placed within the reach of the poorest. The toddy drawers should be allowed to manufacture liquors and spirits under the supervision, if required, of persons appointed for the purpose. These liquors and spirits could be directly sold to the public on payment of the price and the usual fees due to Government and the contractors or to both. The buyers would thus be assured of a pure supply. The Mhowra spirits and liquors should be put down or discouraged. It is supposed that the seller finds the sale of Mhowra stuff to his advantage as it is an article that can be easily adulterated without much fear of detection. It is said that when water is added to it a mixture, to a certain extent, of methylated spirit apparently brings it up to the required standard and so all goes well with the seller.—Yours, etc.,

A. B.

February, 27th.

CYCLES ON THE SEA-FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you permit me to request the Police Commissioner through your columns to issue strict orders to cyclists not to ride along the footpath near the Kennedy Seaface. There is a Notice-board put up near the entrance of the path, prohibiting the same, but it seems to be nowadays disregarded. I am led to write this as I see a number of children near the health Camps playing on the footpath in question in the evening who may collide with the cycle rider and bring about serious accidents.—Yours &c.

C. X.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

CECIL RHODES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

RHODES AND THE WAR.

The attitude of Mr. Rhodes toward the war has been a matter of much puzzlement to English observer. Perhaps it is best expressed in the story which Mr. Hensman tells on page 328.

When he arrived at Capetown he found that the territion which had for long been springing up between the Imperial Government and the South African Republic had greatly increased, and that the spectre of war was already hovering over South Africa. With admirable tact and forethought he studiously held himself aloof from the negotiations which were proceeding between Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger. He pithily explained his reason for doing so : "I made a mistake with regard to the Transvaal once," he said, "and that is quite enough for me. A burnt child dreads the fire. I keep aloof from the whole Transvaal crisis, so that no one will be able to say, if things go wrong, 'That Rhodes is in it again!' It is important to keep this attitude in view, if we want to form a proper forecast of what Mr. Rhodes may do during the next few years. It is not unlikely that, just as the Imperial Government threw over their precious war. Nor is it altogether improbable that his next step in the domestic politics of South Africa may be that of trying to effect a reconciliation between English and Dutch. It is a task in which he would have our heartiest sympathy.

It is quite certain that Mr. Rhodes position has been improved by the war. He has, it will be noted, stood outside South Africa as much as possible, and will now doubtless be able to adopt the shrewd attitude of an outside critic. The future of Mr. Rhodes is certainly not the least interesting factor in the development of the South African problem. We shall not be surprised if he shows some quite unexpected tendencies, beyond the vision of even his devoted biographer.

THE SERVIAN COURT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING AND QUEEN.

A CORRESPONDENT, of the "New York Herald" has had an interview in Belgrade with the King and Queen of Servia. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs an account of his report.

Received by the King, the representative of the "New York Herald" reports His Majesty's utterances as follows :—

"You may declare on my behalf that all the rumours concerning my abdication or that there exists any agitation in my country in reference to the successors to the Throne are absolutely false, and can only come from systematic enemies of my dynasty or from people whose brains are deranged. Such rumours are totally fantastic, and just as probable as would be a report that I ate human flesh or that the people in the streets of Belgrade had wings. . . . We may have an heir at any moment. It would, therefore, to my mind, be only making new complications to appoint an heir-apparent not attached to me who would at once become a pretender. I do not, therefore, with the prospect of twenty or thirty years' reign before me, see the necessity, in the circumstances, of appointing an heir-apparent. And my people are with me in this matter. After a lapse of ten years, should I have no children, the question might be brought up for consideration before the National Assembly."

"Has your Majesty considered the question of abdication at any time ?"

"Any such reports are absolutely false for the reasons that the post of Sovereign is not one which can be deserted. Should my throne be menaced, I will defend it sword in hand, at the head of my faithful army, acting in a manner befitting the grandson of the creator of New-Servia."

As his Majesty rose to go to the Queen's apartment he said, "There was a proverb which Milosh Obrenovitch was very fond of using and which I endorse most heartily. It is this :—There are three things a man should never abandon—his wife, power, or a good horse."

The correspondent then waited to be received by the Queen. Queen Draga said :—

"All reports which say ill of our relations are abominable calumnies. I could not wish anything better to my dearest friends than that they should enjoy the thorough happiness in their married lives that we do. The King is affectionate and kind ; there is no cloud between us."

"Report credits you with urging the King to resign in return for financial benefits."

Queen Draga looked pained. "I know," replied Her Majesty, "they stop at nothing. But why, when evil-minded people take the trouble to spread false reports do they not go to the pains of getting somewhere near the truth ? Abdicate ! Why should he abdicate ? Absurd idea ? I ask you, is there any common sense, any thing logical in the idea that a man of his age, he is but twenty-five, should be unlikely to have children ? The King is popular with the people. In our recent journey we were acclaimed everywhere throughout the country with an enthusiasm that was touching to a degree. We mixed freely among the people quite unguarded, and they crowded round us. When the King married me I expected opposition. My success, my entire happiness, was bound to make me enemies. I know the world. I knew that there would be thorns about that crown. I was prepared. But what I do not comprehend is the endless continuation of this campaign of lies, that this persecution should be kept up so long. It is too bad."

At this point Her Majesty, who had been nervously inclined all along, especially when speaking of the attacks made upon her, showed unmistakable signs of breaking down, and it was under such conditions that the audience came to its close. "Dites du bien de nous," said Queen Draga.

THE MARQUIS AND HIS PANTOMIME.

HIGH JINKS AT ANGLESEY CASTLE.

THERE is an amusing account in the "Express" says the "Westminster" of the recent doings at Anglesey Castle under the spirited "regime" of the present occupant of the title—the youthful and sportive Marquis who was unfortunate enough to lose his jewels the other day. A gorgeous pantomime with himself as hero appears to have been his latest diversion. It was a grand occasion, we are told, for the tradesmen of Bangor, who had come with their wives to present an address to the noble Marquis. Seated on a crimson and gilt chair in the centre of the stage, surrounded by Mr. Keith's London company, reclined the Marquis, listening and glistening. He was old in pink and white tights, pink satin doublet and cloak, and every available square inch of material was studded with gems. Indeed, it required a strong pair of eyes and a certain strength of mind to look upon this vision unmoved. Great bows of diamonds, giant turquoises, emeralds, rubies and glittering chains of gems were fastened or sewn to his doublet, while his helmet, with its feathers of osprey, was ornamented with pendant pearls, and even the rather slender calves were bejewelled.

After the address had been presented, accompanied by a goldmounted walking-stick, the Marquis rose without any sign of fatigue and read a short reply, in which he stated that he had decided to live the greater part of the year at Anglesey Castle. This statement evoked a tremendous outburst of cheering from the tradesmen of Bangor, which is the nearest shopping district to the castle. Throughout the performance the appearance of the Marquis as Pekoe was invariably the signal for three cheers or a bouquet. No fewer than six of the latter were handed up to Pekoe, who was modesty itself.

Not to be outdone by the presentation of the address, another Bangorite presented the Marquis with a silver casket, which necessitated the rising of Lord Anglesey for the second time to read a short reply. It was the last night of the pantomime, which has run since Boxing Night. The performance has intoxicated the inhabitants with delight, for everyone even a Welshman, appreciates an entertainment involving no expense to oneself. The Marquis, however, has spent money like water on his pantomime, and the company have lived "en prince" at Llanfair P. G. This is the local name for Pwllgwyngyll, which is unpronounceable even by a Welshman. The "company" is coming again about March 17, and the pantomime will resume its gay career for many weeks. Not only do the inhabitants get free entertainments but the wealth of the Young Marquis pours into the coffers of the tradesmen daily.

THE net revenue from Indian sea and land customs excluding Salt revenue, for the ten months which ended in January 31st, exceeds 437 lakhs or nearly 51 lakhs more than in the similar period of 1900-01. The increase is mainly in piecegoods and silver, some 16 lakhs in each instance, while petroleum accounts for 5 1-2 lakhs. Looking at other sources of revenue, which have to be considered in the Budget, the traffic returns on railways are exceedingly satisfactory. The gross receipts up to February 8th are higher by 216 lakhs than those in the preceding financial year, the most remarkable increase on the North-Western Railway nearly 104 lakhs.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE arrival of a band of Russian astronomers at Tomsk, in Siberia, where they are about to establish an observatory, has caused an outburst of hostility among the peasants in the neighbourhood. The natives are convinced that the astronomers will gather the stars together in a bag and take them away, thus causing droughts, since the rain, they believe, comes from the stars.

Orsa, Sweden, has in course of a generation sold £1,150,000 worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every 30 or 40 years. In consequence of this commercial wealth there are no taxes. Railways, telephones, etc., are free, and so are school-houses, teaching, and many other things.

The carrier pigeon, when travelling, never feeds. If the distance be long it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives thin, exhausted, and almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterwards.

Many agriculturists have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried and which have proved successful.

A school for lion tamers is the latest educational novelty proposed in Paris. It is to be a State-aided institution, with premises in the Jardin des Plantes.

Huge snakes, from 12 to 14 feet long, are domestic pets in the residences of Manila. They are petted for their skill in catching and devouring rats.

Mangosteens from the Moluccas are now sold in the London Markets. They are said to taste like a combination of strawberry, nectarine, and pineapple.

Night blindness is a curious affection of the eye, in which the patient sees very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is mostly met with in warm climates, and usually gives way to mild treatment.

Pyrotechnic birds are made in Nagasaki, Japan. When a light is applied to them they sail through the air, fluttering their wings and performing other bird-like antics.

The largest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in north-western Navada. It is said to be 665 feet long.

A Manchester man has celebrated two silver weddings, having lived 25 years with each of his two wives.

In Madagascar silk is the only fabric used in the manufacture of clothing. It is cheaper than linen in Ireland.

It has been stated that a murder is committed in Italy every two hours on the average.

Lord Munster, who has been accidentally killed near Kroonstad, only succeeded to the Earldom last April. He was the grandson of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan, and bore the Royal arms. The title now passes to his younger brother, the Hon. Audrey Fitz-clarence who has been a Gentleman Usher in Ordinary since 1885. The first earl was Col. George Fitz-Clarence, who had a distinguished career in the Army, being with Wellington in the Peninsular war, and subsequently in India. After his retirement he was made a peer in 1831, and died 11 years later. It has not, we think been noticed that, but for the passing of the Royal Marriage Act—assuming King William's marriage to have been otherwise regular—the Earl of Munster would have been King of England.

It is announced that Lord Lytton is engaged to Miss Pamela Plowden, daughter of Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden Lord Lytton was born in 1876. His mother is a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. The family place is Knebworth, not far from Hatfield, and is at present let to Lord Strathcona. Miss Pamela Plowden is one of the reigning beauties of the day. In spite of her mother's death, she has been particularly well chaperoned, The Duchess of Portland is one of her steadfast and most potent allies. Miss Plowden is a clever girl, and can talk, sing, and play bridge with the best.

Many readers of their clever novels will be interested to hear that the two daughters of Sir. H. Fowler, M. P., Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler and Miss Edith Fowler have become engaged respectively to Mr. A. Felkin, of the Royal Naval College, Eitham, and the Rev. W. R. Hamilton, vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton. The elder sister won immediate recognition a few years ago by the publication of her novel, 'Concerning Isabel Carnaby," while "A Double Thread" and "The Farringdons" served to enhance her reputation. Miss Edith Fowler made a name for herself in "A Corner of the West," and her most recent work, "The World and Winstow," is also recognised as a novel of exceptional merit.

Poland possesses a theatre which was formerly a section of a salt mine. The queer playhouse lies some 500 feet below the earth, and is lighted throughout by electricity. It holds nearly 3,000 people, and is one of the most comfortable theatres in the country.

The two oldest secret trade processes now in existence are considered to be the manufacture of Chinese red, or vermillion, and that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver which seems to have been practised at Damascus ages ago, and is known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils even to this day.

The French military authorities are making use of an ingenious invention to protect their carrier pigeons against hawks. The apparatus consists of a very tiny whistle and screw attached to the pigeon whose flight causes the screw to revolve and blow the whistle. The noise effectually scares away the enemy.

Berlin has the best cab system in the world and the cheapest. There are over 17,000 cabs, each equipped with a taxameter, which registers the distance travelled and indicates on a dial the amount of fare due. The lowest charge is 6d., the rate being 8 1-2d. a mile.

Trials are being made in Germany with a military kite invented by a celebrated aeronaut. The kite, which is to be used for purposes of reconnoitring, resembles a soldier's tent with two canvas wings above and a tail below. Three such kites are said to be capable of lifting a man to a considerable height.

In the Japanese match factories the boxes and labels are made by little girls, who are wondrously dexterous in the work. These little experts get from one halfpenny to twopence halfpenny per 12 hours' work.

One of the last wishes expressed by a lady who died recently near San Francisco was that her favourite motor-car should be taken out to sea and sunk in deep water. The deathbed order has been duly obeyed.

An American who died recently bequeathed five shillings each to his wife and nine children, and the rest of his property, amounting to £2,000 or more for the erection of a water tight vault and a desirable and a beautiful monument to himself.

A Parisian lamp-lighter makes his rounds on a bicycle, with a long torch carried over his right shoulder. He guides the wheel with the left hand, and is so expert that he lights the lamps without dismounting.

A curious feature to travellers in the high roads of Norway is the great number of gates—upwards of 10,000 in the whole country—which have to be opened. These gates, which either mark the boundaries of the farms or separate the home fields from the waste lands constitute a considerable inconvenience and delay to the traveller, who has to stop his vehicle and get down to open them.

Krupp the great German manufacturer of cannon, has lately completed a number of paper field-pieces for the use of the German infantry. Their calibre is a little less than two inches, and the pieces are so light that one soldier can easily carry one ; but the resistance is greater than that of a field-piece of steel of the same calibre.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A BOOK THAT TELLS A STORY ABOUT EVERYTHING.

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The eight volumes of the Century Dictionary are of a size and shape carefully designed to facilitate their practical use. 12½in. in height, 9¼in. in depth, and 2½in. in thickness, they are handy as well as handsome. The old word "handsom" indeed carried with it no other idea than that of convenience and serviceability, just as "pretty" used to mean skilled or cunning, and it is only right that a dictionary should show its respect for the traditions of the language by illustrating in its own bodily from the ancient as well as the modern meaning of the adjective. The colour and the design of the three-quarter morocco binding is from this point of view singularly successful. Less expensive than the full morocco binding, this beautiful combination of black and dark blue with gold stamping, agreeable alike to the eye and the hand, recommends itself to all amateurs to whom the cost of the full morocco binding seems too great.

Seven Thousand Large Quarto Pages.—The arrangement of the letterpress on the pages is not less happy. Divided into three columns, each about 2½ inches in width, with a distinctive type used for each heading, the matter is at once condensed and legible. No more clearly and evenly printed book has ever been offered for sale, and it may in this connection interest the reader to note for himself when he examines the volumes the remarkably equal distribution of the ink. Except in very slowly-printed "editions deluxe" one can almost always detect, in rapidly turning the pages of a book, a discrepancy of colour which gives a clouded and blotchy appearance, some of the pages being comparatively black and others comparatively grey. From this defect the Century Dictionary is singularly free.

Five Hundred Thousand Definitions.—No dictionary before the Century ever seriously attempted fully to define all the words in the language. The full scope of the verb "to define" includes so much, and presents to the lexicographer so formidable a picture of his task, that the old dictionary-makers must have been tempted to shut their eyes and altogether omit the word from their vocabularies. The root-meaning of the verb is to "mark the limit" of a thing, to get to the very end of the matter. Like its cousins "fine," "finish," and "final" it suggests the most exact and complete performance of a task. A word is not fully defined until the frontiers which separate it from circumjacent words have been surveyed and settled.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE death of Lord Dufferin has recalled a number of anecdotes of his career. Those many who were opposed to what was unkindly termed the breathless benevolence of Lord Ripon's policy in India used to rejoice in a rhyming jingle on his successor's name which ran: And we must get our duffer out, before we get our Dufferin. And certainly the ex-Viceroy of Canada and Ambassador at St. Petersburg was the most perfect man for Calcutta. The natives called him the pukka sahib, i.e., the perfect gentleman, and Abdarrahman the Ameer found in him the ideal solver of the knotty Frontier question which took him up to Kabul.

A good linguist, the intricacies of colloquial Persian, the language in which he afterwards conversed with the Ameer, were not quite such a difficulty for Lord Dufferin as they would be for most people, but still they were a difficulty. Lord Dufferin surmounted it in a characteristic way. A month or two before his visit to Afghanistan he spent an hour every morning walking in the gardens at Calcutta with his munshi reading a Persian transliteration of Robinson Crusoe.

Lord Dufferin always said the happiest year of his long official life were those spent at Calcutta. He revelled in the sunshine. A friend one day expostulated with him for his reckless exposure of himself to the weather. Well, you see, said the Viceroy, they've always sent me to cold places. They sent me as Viceroy to Canada, where one must live two-thirds of the year in buffalo-furs. They sent me to St. Petersburg, where one has to hibernate like a bear. So when they ordered me to India, I rubbed my hands and said to myself, Now I can hang myself up to dry.

It has come to it at last: the German Emperor has had to call in Professor Schweninger. Schweninger, as everybody knows, was the doctor who managed to subdue the will and cure the body and diminish the weight of Bismarck. That terrible being had for years abused every law of nature; violated every rule of health. Doctor after doctor tried his hand upon him; and doctor after doctor had fled before his imprecations or before, it was whispered, sometimes the application of a wide-soled boot. And Bismarck got every year stouter, every year more irritable; and every year suffered more horrible pangs from sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and all the other evils that come from careless living.

Schweninger turned up; he ordered that regime which has been christened the dry meal. Bismarck grunted; and when he and the doctor sat down together, after a short effort at self-control, took a swig from a bottle of good old Rhenish wine. Schweninger rose from the table, left the house, and refused to return till Bismarck promised obedience. With the result that he managed to keep the old boy alive to eighty, and reduced his weight, so that towards the end of his life his bursting obesity of earlier years had given place to something approaching slimness.

Schweninger, of course, became the object of jealousy and attack; and unfortunately there had been passages in his wild youth which had been so scrupulous and so notorious that he was well open to attack. But Bismarck stood by him; and the fortune of Schweninger was made. And now he has had another triumph in being summoned by the Emperor; for, like all the entourage of Bismarck, Schweninger was a bitter enemy of the Emperor and did not mince words in speaking of him. But a too rotund waist, a slight but growing tendency to fleshiness, proved too much for the Emperor, and he appealed to the arch enemy of obesity. And now the poor Emperor has to cut most of his beer—he used to quaff mighty beakers—and even his favourite sausage has had to be dropped; and, in short, he is going through the Schweninger treatment, and is promised in return the slim and alert figure, which, in his first youth, made him so ideal a horseman, so gallant looking a sabreur.

In an article last week, says T. P. in M. A. P. I made the statement that the most hard-worked men in Europe were probably Royalties. I take up a daily paper this week and I find an account of the amount of correspondence which the different monarchs receive, and it is a startling confirmation of my statement. Our own King stands almost at the head of the list with 1,000 letters and 30,000 newspapers daily; the German Emperor, I am rather surprised to see, gets off with 600 to 700; the King of Italy receives about 500; the Queen of Holland has the same what moderate number of 100 to 150. The Pope heads the list, but then his dominions extend over several continents, nationalities and millions; and it is perhaps not surprising, therefore that his daily receipt of letters and papers amounts from 22,000 to 23,000, and that he requires the services of thirty-five secretaries.

His Holiness naturally writes very little himself; and indeed, is one of the hardest beings in the world to get an autograph from. One of the most attached and devoted servants he has in his household is an American—a friend of mine, who holds a position in the famous Guard. Mr. Peter Donahue—that is my friend's name—was anxious to get something which would always remind him of the Pope; and he asked for two things during one of the periods when he was on duty at the Vatican. One was one of the little white skull caps which His Holiness wears; and the other was an autograph. The Pope, who is very affable and quite without airs with those who are in his immediate entourage, refused to give the skull cap—perhaps there was some reason of etiquette against it in the iron code of Papal ceremony—but he held down his head playfully one day, and allowed my friend to snatch the skull cap. The autograph my friend obtained by making out a cheque in the Pope's own name so that it required the Pope's endorsement to be cashed. I saw the autograph; it was very small, very round, very regular—not unlike the autograph of Thackeray.

Your allusion to the Royal embroglio in Servia reminds me (writes a correspondent) that there is still a question in connection with the Hesse separation which is considerably exercising the minds of European Royalties, viz.: What is to become of pretty six-year-old Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess? This Princess, who is the only child of the marriage, was born in Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in 1895. She is prettier than most children with royal blood in their veins, and was a special favourite of the late Queen Victoria, her great-grand-mother, who used to have the child about her as much as she could. It has been remarked that the little Princess looks much as Queen Victoria did at the same age. In addition to being one of the most highly connected princesses in Europe, Princess Elizabeth bids fair to be rich, for she will inherit her mother's large fortune. The Princess's home for the next few years will be probably either Nice or Coburg, at one of which places the Grand Duchess intends to live in future.

It would not be surprising if the character of the little Princess proved to be extremely complex. As all the world knows, the dispositions of the Grand Duke and Duchess are as unlike as they well could be. The Duchess is an expert rider, and prides herself on her prowess as a driver, thinking nothing of managing a team of five spirited animals. She is invariably among the first bunch of riders following the hounds, and has been known to use up as many as three horses in one day. She always has entered enthusiastically into the social life of Darmstadt, but is particularly keen on matters military, liking nothing so well as riding at the head of a martial procession, except having her picture taken in the uniforms of the various German [regiments in which she holds military rank.

The Grand Duke, on the contrary, is almost lady-like in his tastes. He embroiders skilfully, and is never so happy as when busy with his needle over some piece of fancy work, spending more time over the arrangement of an attractive design and the selection of striking colours than probably he would think necessary to devote to his affairs of state. As a child he was particularly musical, playing the piano really well and having a remarkably correct ear. He composed several instrumental pieces which are declared to be well above the average. Among his fads are carpentry and upholstering, and he has founded classes for the study of both trades, hoping to make Darmstadt a centre for the production of novelties in cabinet making.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re appoint Mr J DeC Atkins I C S to be Political Agent Aundh pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 7 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 to appoint Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay during the absence on deputation of the Honourable Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar BA LL B or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay during the absence of Mr D B Binning Barrister at Law on leave or until further orders:—Mr W Lane First Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits to act as Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for the taking Affidavits; Mr W J Howard Second Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits to act as First Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits; and Mr C W D'Gama Junior Judge's Clerk and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court to act as Second Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Rao Saheb Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar acting Mamlatdar taluka Chikhli in the district of Surat is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to empower Mr H L Palster I C S Sub divisional Magistrate in the district of Sholapur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

The Governor-in Council is pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 to invest within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Court of Yeola, Khan Saheb Pherozeshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan second class Joint Subordinate Judge Nasik who has been deputed by the District Judge Nasik with the previous sanction of the High Court to the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge of Yeola for the purpose of assisting him in the disposal of the suits on his file with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr E H Waterfield, I C S Asst Coll and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kaira, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code:—Power to commit for trial Section 206.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr J L Britto to act as Asst Registrar, High Court Appellate Side and Supt of the High Court Press during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak or until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sect 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Capt J J O'B Sexton Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class Ahmedabad with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause a of Sec 260 of the Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel souch of Govt Notification No 8222 dated the 18th Decbr 1901 as refers to A'zam Ganesh Govind Phadke Head Karkun taluka Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar and under the provisions of Sec 31 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize A'zam Lakshiman Khanderao Kulkarn Head Kaekun taluka Shevgaon in that district to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Shevgaon Taluka excluding the Head quarter station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B C H Colvin-raft-Kennedy I C S Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad vice Mr L C Crump I C S pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C R Roper I C S Asst Judge Ahmedabad with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr L C Crump I C S to act as Registrar of the High Court Appellate Side vice Mr R D Sethna BA LL B Barrister at Law appointed to act as Protonotary and Registrar of the High Court Original Jurisdiction or until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H L Hervery I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Surat; and Mr G Jacob I C S to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmednagar vice Mr A Lucas I C S proceeding on leave.

The privilege leave for one and a half months granted to Mr Byramji Padamji Registrar of the Court of Small Causes Poona in Government Notification No 21 dated the 2nd January is extended to three months.

Mr L H Spence Dist Supt of Police has been allowed by he Secy of State for India and extension for six months of the leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 1555 dated the 8th March 1901.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir I C S to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr E H Mosgardi I C S retired taking rank according to his service seniority below Mr M P Khareghat I C S and above Mr R Knight I C S.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment during the absence on leave of Mr H W Maidment or pending furthers orders:—Mr F A Ingle to act as Fourth Asst Collector of Customs Bombay; Mr Framroz Dhanjishah Lalkaka to act as Fifth Asst Collector of Customms Bombay; and Mr C H T Beaman to act as sixth Asst Collector of Customs Bombay.

Mr C J Clark Asst to the Collector of Abkari Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr C S McKenzie Asst Consv of Forests second grade to the Sind Circle vice Mr G K Botham proceeding on leave.

Mr W A Talbot Consv of Forests third grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev W H Hannum of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States in the Southern Maratha Country.

The Rev P H Preston has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Mr W L Harvey C I E I C S Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major B B Grayfoot I M S acting Civil Surgeon Dharwar is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days in combination with furlough for one year ten months add twelve days from the date of his relief.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, 26.

Thursday.—Pressure has decreased slightly over the South of the Peninsula. Elsewhere changes have been generally small but generally upward the shallow depression over the north-west dry area yesterday has moved eastward to Delhi district but has almost filled up. The pressure is unsteady over Persia and Baluchistan but no definite depression is traceable. Winds are fresh in some north-western stations but are generally light and variable and calms are numerous light snow has fallen in Kashmir and half an inch of rain has fallen at Teheran but over India only the rain fall reported is 0·0-3 inch at Dibrugarh. The mean temperature is more or less excessive all over Northern India, but generally normal to below normal over the Peninsula and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Dwarka, Veraval and Goa, and generally light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° in excess of normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Ajmere and Dessa and the minimum from 9° to 11° at Lahore and Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 100° at Cuddapah to 80° at Delhi, and the minimum from 52° at Sirsa to 75° at Mangalore.

The sky is overcast at Lahore.

No rain fell at any station.

Wrather is very hot in the Indus Valley and at Lahore, and it is probable that a cold weather disturbance may shortly appear in that area.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th February 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·923
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of wind*	NW, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	168

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

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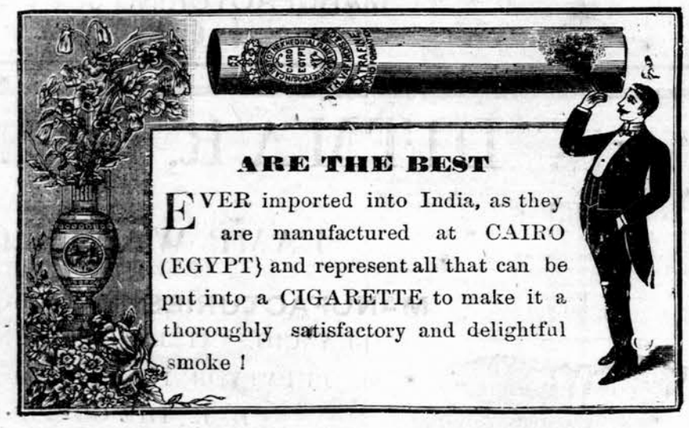
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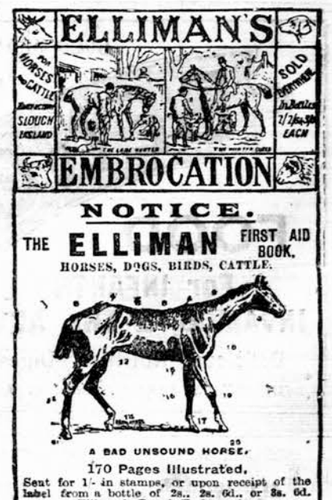

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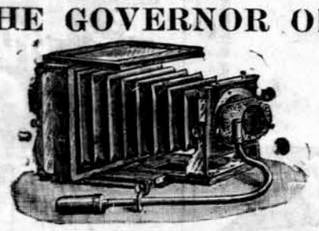

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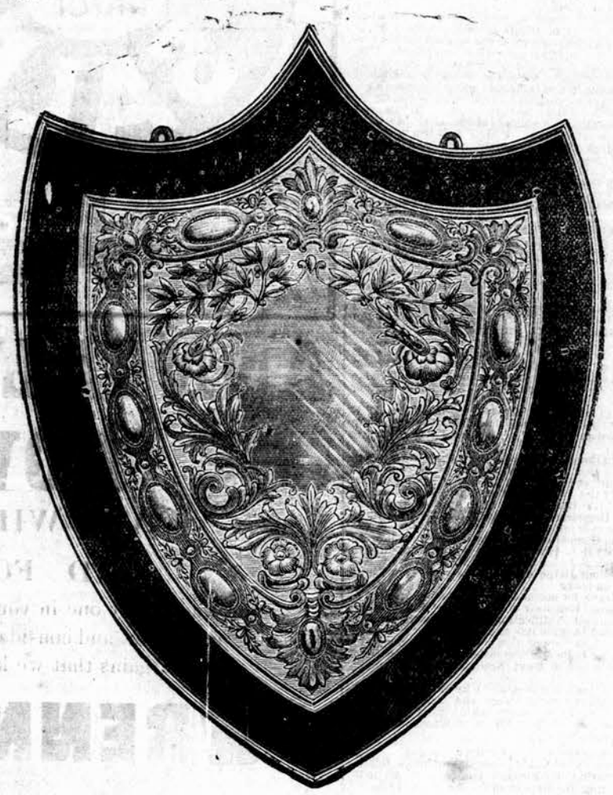

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